PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

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No. 52,656—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5,794	F. N. Tillard	11th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 155.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5005	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 155.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain F. HORTON, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 6th proximo.
For freight and passage apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 5th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th September.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "SIRSA" 2,610 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in Dock (N. Shed Prince's Dock). All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August 1902.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS FOR INDIA.

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The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

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3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

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All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
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CATERERS.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.		Premiums Limited to 15 years.		Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.		Payable at death, or in 20 years.		Payable at death, or in 25 years.		
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	15	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	13	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country, will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kavasths Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY
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BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
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SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY that Mr. RUTTONJI SORABJEE MUNSHI has been APPOINTED GENERAL MANAGER of my TWO HOTELS known as WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL and WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE, from 29th August, 1902.

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN,
Proprietor, Watson's Hotel and Watson's Annexe.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for 99 years LEASES on their Connaught Road Estate. 31 plots are available varying in area from 628 to 1443 square yards and bearing rents from Rs. 206 to Rs. 473 per annum.

Further particulars and plan of the sites can be obtained on reference to the ENGINEER of the Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE COURT of WARDS, Madras, is prepared to receive OFFERS of LOANS on behalf of the KALAHASTI and KARVETNAGAR ESTATES now under its management, the amounts required being about 41 lakhs for the former and 88 lakhs for the latter estate. Further information may be obtained on enquiry (preferably personal) at the office of the Court of Wards, Chepauk, Madras. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. R. CUMMING,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, in the Reporter-General's Department, a few Copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the Presidency of Bombay for the official year 1901-1902.

Price per Copy, Rs. 3-10,

J. S. HEANEY,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce.
Bombay, 30th August, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of LUCHHMAN DINA, late of Bombay, Purdesi Hindu, a Sweetmeat seller deceased.

BAI SEETABAI, of Bombay Purdesi Hindu, the widow of the said deceased, residing at Nos. 3–7, Kumbharwada Street, outside the Fort, and employed in household work ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 20th day of August, 1902.

RUSTOMJI P. MEHTA, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ABEDIN MOHAMEDALI, Hardware Merchant, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

VAZIRBOO of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhendi Bazar, widow of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty-seventh day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the Second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 27th day of August, 1902.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DHARAMSEY GOVINDJI THAKERSEY, of Bombay Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI MONGHIBAI, wife of VASSANJI VITHALDAS residing with her husband at Kalkadevi Road, without the Fort, and VITHALDAS DAMODHAR THAKERSEY, of Bombay Bhattia Hindu Merchant, residing at the Wardon Road, Mahalaxmi without the Fort ...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 30th day of August, 1902.

Messrs. DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of JATA SHANKER VITHALJI, of Bombay, Prashnora Nagar Brahmin Hindoo, a Vaidya (Native Doctor), deceased.

SHANKERPRASAD KANWASHUNKER VAIDYA (a Native Doctor,) Prashnora Nagar Brahmin Hindu of Jam Nagar, temporarily residing at Bombay, at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort, the sole Executor according to tenor of the said Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and two and in the Second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 27th day of August, 1902.

MADHAVJI VIRJI, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

THE Acting Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of 1,05,000 TONS of INDIAN COAL under 3 contracts as follows:—

Contract No. 1.—50,000 Tons for use at Madras.

Contract No. 2.—15,000 Tons for use on the North-Western Section.

Contract No. 3.—40,000 Tons for use on the North-Eastern Section.

QUALITY.—The Coal is required for fuel in the Locomotive Engines, and the Tenders must give full particulars of the name of the mine, the owning Company, name of Coal field, and the Coal seam from which the Coal will be supplied, in order that its qualities may be known.

QUANTITY.—The coal must be supplied upon all three contracts periodically and at regular intervals in such quantities convenient to the supplier and to the Madras Railway Company as will provide for a monthly consumption commencing in January, 1903, of 4,200 Tons on Contract No. 1, 1,250 Tons on Contract, No. 2, and 3,300 Tons on Contract No. 3.

LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders marked on the outside "Tenders for Indian Coal" and addressed to the ACTING AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, will be received on or before 31st October 1902.

Full particulars as to terms of tender will be furnished on application.

C. E. PHIPPS,
Acting Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram Terminus, Madras, 28th August, 1902.

IT is always best to get the best. We sell nothing but the best. Inferior things are sold a trifle cheaper than ours, and unless they are sold cheaper they can't be sold. The difference is eaten away in cost of repairs.—SINGER Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 31 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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PAID UP CAPITAL...........	" 18,000,000
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HIGHLY VALUED FOR DURABILITY.

ENDI used for Summer Suits and Wraps, thans 6 to 7 yds. long, 52-56 inches width, Rs. 10—Rs. 35. Chadar of half the above length, Rs. 6—Rs. 16.

Mooga used for coats, chapkans and jackets, 5 to 6 yds. long, 36—42 inches width, Rs. 8—Rs. 16.

GAUHATI, ASSAM.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

FOR SALE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

TURNER, HOARE & CO.,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
BOMBAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & Co.
1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
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RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94	=	— 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	=	„
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 3-4	=	— 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 1-8	=	unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-16	=	— 1-16
Do. New York	52 1-8	=	— 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1-2	=	plus 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 1-2	=	— 1-4
Exchange on New York	4·86 5-8	=	unchange
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	„
„ Short London Bills 2 7-8	„	=	„
„ Indian Bank Bills 3 1-4	„	=	„
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3	„	=	„
6 Do. Do. 3 5-8	„	=	„
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-4	„	=	— 3-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 5-8	„	=	— 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £125,000.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 1 840,000.

Para Rubber, 3s. 2 3-4d.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £64-10.
Yellow Metal 6d.
Tin Plates 0-13-6.
Bar Iron Belgium £5-3-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-3-0.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet, not steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5—1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 1000. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed quiet not steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·30	4·33	4·30	4·29
—1	—1	—1	—1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·28	4·27	4·27	4·26
—1	—1	—1	—1

In New York—

3 day Receipts at the Port	40,000	bales.
„ Last year	Nil.	„
Exports to Great Britain	6,000	„
„ Continent	1,000	„
Mid-Uplands	9	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·35 plus 6	
Do. do. March	8·27 plus 6	
Coffee	5 5-8 plus 1-8	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2
Futures month of Dec.	8·18 plus 5
Do. March	8·21¼ plus 10

Closing tone steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 2nd September 1902 :—

Cotton	1,608	bales.
Wheat	7,037	cwts.
Linseed	2,3·1	„
Rapeseed	1,477	„
Gingellyseed	458	„
Poppyseed	387	„
Groundnuts	1,655	„
Castorseed	1,741	„
Rice	49,831	„
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	9,050	„

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „	171 1-2
Japan 30 „ „	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone steady.

Cash	98·5
1st Settlement	98·2

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready / Forward		9 15

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	6	8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	6	11
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	7	3

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	8	9

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready / Forward	25 12 to 26

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.

15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan. ... 43 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	3,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·42	4·36	4·33	4·32
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May
4·31	4·30	4·30	4·29
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 3

COTTON.—There is no change to report in our local cotton market which remains quiet but steady with very limited transactions reported both in spot and forward deliveries.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.	
English Bar Gold	24-2	
China Leaf	23-14	Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11	„
Do New	23-9	„
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10	„
Bombay „ „	23-12	„
English Sovereigns	15-2	
Dragons	15-0	
Silver 17 Betterness	64-9	
Do 17 1-2	64-10	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 20-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-8
Bar Silver	24 1-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

A JAPANESE GENERAL IN BOMBAY.

GENERAL FUKUSHIMA, who was one of the Japanese guests at the Coronation of King Edward and who has only recently returned from England on Tuesday, arrived at Poona from Bangalore. During the day he was the guest of Sir Robert Low. During his stay he visited the Central Gymnasium and witnessed the methods of teaching adopted and the general working of the establishment. He afterwards visited the transport lines and inspected the vehicles and modes of transport employed.

Early yesterday morning he left Poona for Bombay and he was met at the Victoria Terminus by Mr. Sotokichi Hayashi, the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Kirino, Secretary to the Japanese Consulate, Mr. Majima, Manager of the Mitsui Bussan Company, Mr. Itukiyama, Acting Manager of the Nippon Yusan Kaisha Company, Mr. Matsuo, Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Mr. Okahara, a merchant of this City.

He served with distinction in the Chino-Japanese War and formed one of the number who went to the rescue of the British Legation in Pekin during the recent trouble in China. His stay in Bombay will be for about three days, after which he will probably proceed to Simla.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SWAYNE—August 29, at Buncrana, Ireland, the wife of Lieut-Colonel C H Swayne, D S O, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter.

CHINA.

BIRTH.

GREANY—August 10, at Shanghai, China, the wife of Lieut-Col H Greany, I M S, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NASRULLAH KHAN—September 2, at Hoosbmat Mehel, Chowpatty, Bombay, Begum Mumtaz Jehan, wife of Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan of Sachin, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECHTLER—August 12, at Mussoorie, the wife of J C Bechtler, of a daughter.
JOHNSTONE—August 27, at Satara, the wife of Major Peresford A Johnstone, 1st M Pioneers, of a daughter.
KIRKPATRICK—August 31, at Newlands, Delhi, the wife of W McC Kirkpatrick, of a son.
LOWE—August 27, at Madras, the wife of H A P Lowe, P W Inspector, M R, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WOODROFFE—GRIMSON—August 26, at St Thomas, Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Vander Mergel, S J, Ellen Elizabeth Grimson, to John George Woodroffe.

DEATHS.

CRADDOCK—August 28, at Nagpur, C P, Reginald (Rea) Rinfant son of Reginald Frances Craddock, aged 10 months and 7 days.
AY CHOWDURY—August 30, at Kakina, after 24 days illness, the younger son of H H Raj Kumar Bahadur, of Kakina, aged 12 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 0-24m., 0-39a. Low water, 6-8m., 6-33a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Entertainment Byculla Girls' School, 9 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m., to-day.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the west wall of a house belonging to Ranchordas Verjivandas, at Sion Road, collapsed. The house was unoccupied at the time of the accident.

DEPARTURE OF MAHARAJA SIR PERTAB SINGH.—H. H. Sir Pertab Singh, Maharaja of Idar, returned to Bombay from Poona on Tuesday morning, and left for his capital the same evening by the Ahmedabad mail train from the Church Gate Station.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON JURY.—On the application of Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., made to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. Abdul Kadar Ibrahim was exempted from service on the Special Jury at the present Sessions.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Maina Depajee, a Hindu boy aged fifteen years, employed in the Lord Reay Mill, while feeding his machine on Tuesday morning, accidentally had his left hand caught between the cylinders, drawn in and crushed. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the hand was amputated.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of August 1902 the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,005. The number of new admissions was 509, classified as follows :—Khoja 146 man, 186 women, 179 children, total 509. The average daily attendance was 66.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chinde, Darasalam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. Sirsa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on the 8th instant. Correspondence specially superscribed for Port Elizabeth, Durban and East London will also be forwarded.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per transport Ionian, via Madras, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m on the 4th and 5th instant.

REFERRED TO THE CIVIL COURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, one Ranchoddas Purshotandas charged Magunmull Jetharam with cheating in respect of a box piece goods valued at Rs. 396-8. Mr. Saper, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. K. N. Dalal, pleader, defended. The case for the complainant was that he parted with the goods for "cash on delivery." When his mehta went to collect the money on the 14th July the shop of the accused was closed, and he was reported to have absconded. It was argued for the defence that the complainant and accused had business transactions for the past three years and that accused did not abscond but went up-country to see a dying brother. The magistrate said that the case was of a civil character and referred the complainant to the Civil Court.

SUICIDE IN BOMBAY.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Sajana Bhicajee, a Hindu, aged thirty years. The deceased was a watchman in the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality and lived in Girgaum Road. He lost his wife and many relatives from plague during the last two years. For some weeks past he had been suffering from pain in his stomach, which combined with the irreparable losses in his family preyed heavily on his mind. At 7 o'clock on Monday evening Sajana left home with a lantern to attend to his duty. He did not return home next morning and on a search being made his lantern, cap and umbrella were found lying near a well on Girgaum Road. The Police dragged the well and recovered the body of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner, at the Morgue, yesterday on the body of Navayen Dhunjee, a Hindu carpenter aged twenty years. The deceased lived with his uncle in Pathan Street. On Saturday last the uncle heard, for the first time, of the deceased's misconduct and severely scolded him and further threatened to turn him out of the house if he again misbehaved himself. The deceased left the house that evening. The next day he was found lying unconscious in the passage, suffering from opium poisoning. He did not recover and died. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday. The trial of the following cases was proceeded before his Lordship and the same common jury.

A CHILD WIDOW KIDNAPPED.

Kasturchand Vasuji, a Marwari, was charged with kidnapping Tulsibai, a minor Hindu girl, from the custody of her mother-in-law. Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the accused.

Further evidence having been recorded, the accused stated that on the evening of the 13th July, the girl Tulsi came to his shop and asked him to send her away to her parents' as she was subjected to ill-treatment by her mother-in-law. He advised her to return to her mother-in-law, but she objected. He then took her to one Janki's house at her own suggestion, and kept her there for the night. The following morning he went to see her mother-in-law, who said she did not care what happened to Tulsi. As her son was dead his wife (Tulsi) was as good as dead to her. At the time Tulsi came to him he was under the impression that she was seventeen or eighteen years old. His Lordship having summed up the case at some length, the jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Syed bin Syed Manek and Tajubdeen Alaodin, Mahomedans, were charged with counterfeiting King's coins and being in possession of counterfeit King's coins. Mr. Aston, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; and Mr. Aun Ali defended the second accused.

It appeared that, on the 7th July last, certain information was given to Inspector Ainsworth, who placed a native policeman in plain clothes to watch the first accused's house. Three days later, he determined to search the house and a "panch" having been formed the police party effected an entrance into the house. They found the accused there and also found a large number of coins, partly finished and partly unfinished, on searching the rooms in the occupation of the accused, who were arrested. Impliments for making false coins were also found there.

Some evidence having been called, the court adjourned until 10-30 a. m. to-day.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald, presiding. There were present :—Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. H. G. Gell, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. S. D. Khote and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Committee again considered a letter to the President from Miss Anna L. Millard, applying for a fixed grant-in-aid for the maintenance of the school opened by her for the blind in Bombay.

The Commissioner in his remarks on the above application stated : "The institution seems to be well managed and of a deserving character. The grant-in-aid applied for, viz., Rs. 50 per month, is a small sum and no doubt would be well applied, but as it appears that the Committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund are about to establish an institution of a more permanent character for the education of the blind, and as the question of a contribution towards the institution may be raised, it is perhaps advisable not to promise any fixed contribution towards the institution now in question."

Mr. Khote proposed that a sum of Rs. 200 should be given as a lump sum grant to the institution for the current year, as he thought the school was doing good.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola observed he would vote for the grant proposed to be given to the institution on the understanding that the children were not converted to a particular religion.

The chairman remarked the school was not one of those institutions where the pupils were converted to Christianity.

Colonel H. P. Dimmock said the primary object of the school was the education of the blind.

The chairman said that even if the children were converted, they would be converted into respectable members of the society, and he thought none would object to that.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder said he had visited the school and found it was a very good institution, but he was of opinion that the pupils, owing to the training imparted, would become Christians.

After some further discussion Mr. Khote withdrew his proposition and the matter was postponed.

PRIVATE MARKETS IN BOMBAY.

The Committee considered a series of correspondence from Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchund and Wadia, solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Dhondiba Krishnaji. It was stated in one of the correspondence that Mr. Dhondiba Krishaji was the owner of the Parel Road Vegetable Market, situate opposite the Victoria Gardens, and had been conducting it as such for about 40 years and was now paying a license fee of Rs. 640 per annum to the Municipality in addition to the annual assessment of Rs. 279 (the gross annual income of the Market being about Rs. 2,000). He was informed, to his great surprise, that the Municipal Commissioner was about to issue a license for the opening of another private market on the site which was owned by the late Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, which was in close proximity to the market owned by him. The applicant further pointed out that the policy of the Corporation was not to sanction private markets in the city and requested that the matter be investigated, and the license if granted be revoked.

The Commissioner in his letter on the above, stated that he did not consider a new market was required in the locality and did not intend to grant a license in this case unless the Corporation passed a resolution on the subject.

It was resolved to forward the correspondence to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia be informed that it was not intended to license a new market at Parel Road.

REORGANIZATION OF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The sub-committee appointed by the Standing Committee to formulate, in consultation with the Municipal Secretary, such proposals as might seem to them to be necessary for strengthening and re-organizing his office forwarded their report of which the following is the summary :—The Sub-Committee have gone very thoroughly into the matter, and after carefully considering the facts and figures pertaining to the Secretary's Office, they are strongly of opinion that the office requires strengthening and reorganization. The Sub-Committee find that there has not only been a substantial increase within recent years in the quantity of work but Corporation Proceedings are prolonged, and there are more frequent sittings of Committees and Sub-Committees, the number of which is now very large, and appears to be constantly increasing. A good deal of the time of the Secretary and of several of his clerks is taken up in attending meetings of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and other Committees and Sub-Committees. Thus more numerous sittings of Corporation and Committees not only mean more office work, but also less time for doing office work. The Sub-Committee also find that the record-keeping, and the office requires improvement. No public office can work efficiently without a proper system of record keeping, and the Secretary is quite right in desiring to introduce such a system in his office. The Sub-Committees are satisfied that the present establishment of the Secretary's office is insufficient for coping with the work which now devolves on it and for bringing about improvements desired. The office work may be divided into the following branches :—(1.) Corporation work. (2.) Standing Committee work. (3.) Committee and Sub-Committee work. (4.) Record work. (5.) Despatch, Accounts, and Miscellaneous work.

For proper efficiency each of these branches of work, in the Sub-Committee's opinion, requires two Clerks—a senior and a junior.

At present, there is an Office Manager and seven clerks. The Office Manager, besides managing the office, may, the Committee think, be in charge of the Corporation Branch. Nine clerks would therefore be required, besides him, for properly manning the five branches of the office. The additional cost will be only Rs. 35 per mensem. The Office Manager and the Senior Clerks in charge of the Standing Committee, and Committee, and Sub-Committee branches should be men of good education and some literary abilities. The Corporation, in their Resolution of 24th August 1899, have expressed the opinion that "in all Municipal appointments, preference should, wherever possible, be given to men of University Education, especially to Graduates."

After proposing alterations and increments in the salaries of the members of the staff the Committee conclude :—The above proposals involve an immediate increased cost of Rs. 65 per mensem, but an ultimate increase of Rs. 35 per mensem only without taking into consideration the saving above referred to on the pay of the Office Manager ; and each of the present clerks receives fair promotion. The promotions recommended should have effect from the 1st of May 1902, on which date Mr. Ramchander M. Raje, the late Office Manager, retired. The Secretary may be asked to submit, in consultation with the Commissioner, proposals for meeting the increased cost, which, in the current year, will not be more than about Rs. 215, as the two new men will not be employed for some time yet. He may also be asked to submit proposals for filling up the two new places and the last place of Rs. 25 per mensem, inviting applications by advertisement if necessary.

The consideration of the report was postponed till next meeting of the Committee.

MILL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter to the Committee on the representation made by the Secretary, Mill Owners' Association, on the 14th November last, asking for a reduction in the rates charged for water supplied for trade purposes. The Commissioner in his letter stated ; It is not necessary for me to criticise the presentation of the Mill Owners' Association at any length. The facts relating to the cost of the water supply, the water revenue, the distribution of the supply and the incidence of the charges on the various classes of consumers are well known, and have been several times brought to the notice of the Corporation by myself and my predecessors. The Secretary to the Mill Owners' Association has presented the case on behalf of consumers for trade purposes very fairly, and the request that the water taxation should be so re-adjusted that each class should pay for the water it consumes or wastes, is one that is deserving of serious consideration. In so far as the Mill Industry is concerned, the subject resolves itself into two branches: (1) whether the water taxation is an unsupportable burden as alleged and (2) whether the tax at its present rate is an unjust burden. As regards the first I do not think the Association has made out a very strong case, as the arguments adduced are for the most part comparative. The water supplied by the Municipality must be a very small portion of that actually used by the Mills, and the statement I append showing, for the year 1901-1902, the water charges paid by each Mill will, I think, make it clear that in no case can the charge be a very important item of working expenses. The second question must, I think, be answered differently, and the reasons adduced in favour of a reduction do not seem to admit of any valid refutation. In my letter of the 2nd August 1900 to the address of the Municipal Secretary I called attention to the high rates levied in respect of water supplies for trade purposes and to Chawls and Bungalows by measurement. The latter have been, to some extent, relieved, but the burden on the former is the same as before, and while I am of opinion that the Mill Industry is not burdened seriously thereby, there seems to be no doubt that bleaching and dyeing, and possibly many minor industries are hampered, if not altogether stopped, by the excessive charge. I have always been opposed to the revenue system that allows the bulk of the water to be sold at something like one-third of the cost price to people who do not appreciate its value, and who waste it not only to the injury of more careful consumers, but also the detriment of the general health of the City. I am not prepared to support the contention of the Association that water should be supplied for trade purposes at a lower rate than for domestic use, but I am very strongly of opinion that the existing inequalities should be removed, the charge to industries reduced, if possible, by one-half, and the revenue on valuation made to approximate more nearly to the actual cost of the water. I am aware that the Corporation have always desired to maintain a cheap domestic supply, but even if full cost price were levied, this object would be secured. In connection with this subject it is necessary once more to refer to the question of waste prevention which has been before the Corporation for many years past. I have, in my letter already referred to, reported at considerable length on the importance of measures to check waste being adopted, and will here only call attention to the fact that if by lowering rates a new demand for water be created, the matter will become even more urgent. In conclusion, I have the honour to point out that any relief given to industry must naturally be made up for by extra charges on water paid for by rating. The revenue derived from water for trade is in round figures Rs. 5 lakhs, and to reduce this by one-half must involve the raising pro tanto of the water rates. Whether the Standing Committee and the Corporation are willing to face this is entirely a matter for their consideration and decision. I am unable to propose any reduction in the total water revenue, and shall probably have to propose an increase to reduce the existing recurring deficit.

The discussion on the subject was postponed to next week.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, a sub-committee was appointed to enquire into the question as to whether there is any necessity for any modification in the present system of letting stalls and shops in the Municipal Markets.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE FAZULBHAI DHARAMSY.

On the application of the Hon. Mr. Scott, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE HAJI MAHOMED ABDUL GAFOOR AWAZI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, applied for an extension of the interim order. He stated that the insolvents had creditors in Bombay and Persia, and their outstandings in Persia amounted to a considerable sum of money. A deed of composition was now being signed by the creditors and counsel asked for time to enable the insolvents to get those creditors sign it who had not already done so. A majority of these were in Persia. An extension of four months was granted.

RE BHUKHANDAS LALLUBHAI AND ANOTHER.

The Hon. Mr. Scott applied on behalf of the Bank of Bombay that the first insolvent be ordered to attend forthwith the Official Assignee's office and give such information as the officer required. He also moved for a rule calling upon Hurgovan Icharam, the second insolvent, to show cause why he should not deposit his books of account relating to his private dealings in pearls and money transactions. It was stated in an affidavit filed by the creditor that the insolvents had been adjudicated at the instance of Vasanji Tricumji and other creditors; that undue preference had been given to certain creditors ; that books of accounts dealing with pearl and money transactions to the extent of Rs. 50,000 had been concealed from the Official Assignee and that pearl ornaments of considerable value had also been concealed. The application was granted.

Mr. Setlur then applied for an extension of interim order granted to Hurgovan Icharam which was refused.

RE MADHAVJI SHRIRAM.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

RE MAHOMEDALI MOOSAJI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent's interim order was extended for two months.

RE ISMAIL KANJI.

Mr. Manker applied for and obtained a rule nisi, on behalf of the insolvent to withdraw his petition, as also leave to amend his schedule.

RE TRIBHOWANDAS LALJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker applied for the usual interim order. Mr. Davar opposed the application on behalf of Rustomji Pirojsha. The application was refused.

RE RANGILDAS BHUKANDAS.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order granted to him. Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Mr. J. H. Dunkerly, an opposing creditor, opposed the application, which was refused.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges : Devji Chapsi Sha ; Henry Herbert Mathews; Shabudin Sheikh Ibrahim ; Bapuji Hormusji Modi ; and Pranjiwan Keshavji Soni and another.

COMMISSION FOR SAFE CUSTODY OF RUBIES.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Acting Second Judge, has disposed of a case in which Soorujmull Choonilal sought to recover from Mr. P. F. Fischer, trading in the name of F. Fischer & Co., a sum of Rs. 581 alleged to have been paid by him to the defendant under coercion to get back his packet of fourteen rubies, which the defendant had refused to part with, except on payment of that sum. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Cawasjee B. Setna, pleader, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that he in 1894 sent to Mr. A. Germain in Paris, a packet of fourteen rubies for sale. The rubies could not be sold in Paris at the limit fixed by the plaintiff and Mr. Germain therefore sent them back to his Bombay agent, Mohunlal, to hand them over to the plaintiff on his paying Germain's charges £1. 7s. Mohunlal received the packet in Bombay in February 1895, but instead of handing it over to the plaintiff, he gave it to Mr. Fischer and while the rubies were in Mr. Fischer's custody, they were attached by virtue of a prohibitory order issued by the Bombay High Court, in a suit filed by Maneckchund Kapoorchund against the plaintiff and others. The attachment was levied in September 1895, and on the dismissal of Maneckchund's suit against the plaintiff in March last, the attachment was set aside. The plaintiff then claimed back his rubies from Mr. Fisher, who, however, it was alleged, refused to return them to the plaintiff, except the latter paid him Rs. 581 for safe custody of the rubies and insurance and commission. The plaintiff denied his liability to pay these charges except £1 7s. and after a lengthy correspondence paid the defendant Rs. 581 under protest, as the latter refused to part with the rubies until he was paid that amount. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the was entitled to charge the amount lawfully, and that as he was responsible for the safety of the rubies, he was entitled to insurances money.

His Honour, the Second Judge, in disposing of the case remarked that as the defendant was not entitled to anything for insurance, as he had not effected any insurance for the rubies. The defendant was not entitled to charge anything by way of commission for safe custody, as the packet was handed over to him not by the plaintiff but by Mohunlal. The position of the defendant was that of a bailee and the prohibitory order of the High Court did not make any change in his position and as a bailee he was bound to take ordinary care for the safe custody of the parcel. The defendant was, however, entitled to the registration charges of A. Germain, which the plantiff was bound to pay, to the defendant. His Honour, accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 501 and costs and Rs. 5 professional costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	6	7	106
Total plague deaths to date	119,951	99,254	
Same date last year	51	34	124

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

Wednesday:—The cyclonic storm near Jubbulpore has travelled with unusual rapidity and is central this morning about 100 miles to the east-north-east of Ahmedabad. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Guzarat, Ahmedabad reporting 4 1-2 inches, Rajkot 2 1-2, Deesa 2 and Bhuj one. Heavy rain has fallen in the upper Brahmaputra Valley but only light showers have fallen in other parts of North East India and Burma. Sibsagar has received seven inches, and Dibrugarh two. Rain has decreased on the West Coast and in the Peninsula generally, and has increased in the Central India Plateau. Udaipur has received 3 inches, Indore and Mount Abu two. The cyclonic storm has continued in a westerly line of advance and may pass out into the Arabian Sea near Bhuj. Moderate to heavy rain will probably continue in Guzarat and moderate rain in Rajputana.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Ranee Captain G. Craig, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Cochin, reports having experienced strong south-west monsoon weather with heavy rain.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following reports :—

BARSI, SEPT. 2.

The weather has been highly favourable for the crops in general yesterday, 50 cents of rain fell, but this morning it looks like clear. Our cotton crop has been improved satisfactory and reports are cheerful. Cotton plants in the district are looking green and healthy and weeding is progressing.

BASIM, SEPTEMBER, 2.

The weather still continues cloudy and showery ; 11 cents of drizzling rain fell last night. In some places the plats are flowering in early sown fields.

AMRAOTI, SEPTEMBER, 2.

Rain fell here steadily yesterday gauging 92 cents ; also it is raining in our district. Reports from the parts of our district are satisfactory. The weather keeps the same.

BHOWNAGAR, SEPTEMBER 3.

The rain we have had so far is quite sufficient for the present. We would wish to have a break in the weather for about a fortnight or so. The condition of the crops is good. Weeding and harrowing is impossible, as the fields are full of water.

WADWAN, SEPT. 2.

Since we wrote on the 28th ult., we had more or less rain everyday, and the weather continues monsoonish. Sowing is regorously pushed on in all parts of the province especially cotton. At present no more rain is required and a break in the weather is needed to enable the cultivators to complete sowing operations. The weather is cloudy and looks like rain.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

KHAMGAON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Rainfall 26 cents. Weather cloudy.

JUBBULPORE, SEPTEMBER 2.

Rainfall 1·34 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cs.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts
Previously registered	42	51	45	35	46	30	47	19
Wednesday, 3rd Sept	1	50	1	79	1	89	2	29
Total	44	01	47	14	48	19	49	48
Total fall to Sept. 3rd 1901	85	94	81	30	84	74	73	19
Total fall to Sept. 3rd 1900	64	80	68	00	67	27	64	18

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	39	69
September 3rd, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	1	50
Total	41	19

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 3RD SEPTEMBER.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·650	SE	2	101·4	81·9	70	...	13·80	—6·43
Sirsa	29·616	ENE	5	99·3	83·1	68	...	10·10	—5·30
Delhi	29·629	SE	7	94·2	82·0	76	...	20·96	+2·19
Agra	29·605	SE	9	97·5	83·4	88	...	22·28	—4·14
Cawnpore	29·639	ESE	9	96·8	81·1	87	...	28·00	—17·71
Allahabad	29·648	E	11	97·1	79·8	87	·25	31·35	—1·24
Jhansi	29·626	SE	7	88·2	78·6	87	·31	30·63	—47·9
Jacobabad	29·649	N	3	111·8	87·5	63	...	2·44	—0·98
Karachi	29·601	WNW	13	90·4	80·2	79	...	6·18	—0·15
Jeypore	29·596	ENE	6	97·2	73·6	91	0·05	20·98	—11·00
Ajmere	29·569	NE	7	92·4	82·0	85	...	17·72	—7·72
Deesa	29·568	NW	8	93·1	75·5	93	1·89	19·74	—10,20
Ahmedabad	29·523	NNW	4	90·2	76·6	94	4·31	27·21	— 8·46
Bhuj	29·606	NW	4	95·3	74·9	94	0·97	12·19	— 4·52
Jamnagar	29·615	WNW	16	90·0	77·7	96	1·34	19·72	—119·3
Dwarka	29·633	WNW	12	83·4	76.2	93	0·08	...	...
Rajkot	29·611	W	12	87·9	74·7	96	2·59	23·38	— 6,62
Bhownagar Para	29·596	W	10	87·5	76·3	93	0·48	14·67	+0·47
Veraval	29·626	WNW	15	79·0	75·8	94	0·41	14·95	—1·24
Neemuch	29·677	ESE	7	84·5	74·5	94	0·44	24·13	—0·83
Indore	29·594	S	4	80·8	72·1	89	1.81	23·63	—2.48
Saugor	29·631	SE	9	81·4	74·1	88	0·67	37·90	—14·48
Jubulpore	29·620	SSE	3	83·4	74·6	89	1·18	47·45	—19·06
Hoshangabad	29·628	SW	2	86·7	76·2	?	0·66	39·36	—15·50
Khandwa	29·615	SW	6	78·7	73·	84	0·83	22·53	+3·49
Raipur	29·668	SSW	4	86·8	74·4	67	..	38·79	—19·01
Nagpur	29·567	SW	9	85·3	7 ·1	86	0·10	35·53	—13·05
Amraoti	29·669	SSW	8	83·6	73·5	84	0·12	23·80	—2·19
Akola	29·653	SW	5	82·0	74·9	78	0·05	22·69	—2·64
Surat	29·606	WSW	6	81·0	76·5	89	0·10	5·13	+8·45
Malegaon	29·621	WSW	7	88·9	74·1	91	0·01	13·46	— 0·76
Bombay	29·7 0	SW	21	81·2	76·2	89	1·89	61·06	—12·20
Poona	29·715	SW	16	78·1	69·9	82	0·19	15·34	+0·20
Ahmednagar	29·702	SW	18	82·8	70·4	79	..	10·89	+0·39
Aurangabad	29·672	SW	15	84·3	69·7	88	1·53	...	...
Sholapur	29·730	SW	16	85·2	70·0	77	0·3	15·46	—6·71
Ratnagiri	29·766	SW	9	85·4	73·9	87	0·15	89·78	—21·60
Bijapur	29·750	WSW	G	89·4	68·8	78	...	0·46	—2·33
Belgaum	29·762	SW	28	77·8	67·5	90	0·24	23·07	—5·20
Goa	29·795	WSW	9	86·0	77·9	91	0·97	7·15	+2·69
Karwar	29·797	W	5	85·2	75·0	81	0·66	99·33	+19·55
Mangalore	29·849	NW	2	85·4	74·9	95	1·44	95·83	+18·48
Calicut	29·87	Calm	4	80·7	73·0	90	0·44	80·38	—0·91
Cochin	29·871	NNE	..	87·3	75·6	86	...	64·40	+7·09
Bangalore	29·858	SW	13	81·7	65·3	85	...	12·96	—5·61
Secunderabad	29·717	WSW	13	8·1	70·0	77	0·02	20·67	—11·55
Masulipatam	29·740	WNW	11	91·1	74·1	92	0·16	18·01	—1·42
Bellary	29·749	WSW	12	84·0	75·2	60	..	6·10	×0·3·
Cuddapah	29·771	NW	G	96·2	75·8	64	..	13·77	—0·83
Madras	29·781	W	8	95·5	77·5	55	..	12·77	+3·97
Coimbatore	29·854	W	8	10·9	71·6	84	...	4·13	+2·48
Trichinopoly	29·824	Calm	4	98·6	77·8	69	...	7·53	—0·4
Negapatam	29·801	SW	5	93·2	79·5	65	...	7·47	—1·39
Colombo	29·886	SSW	11	88·0	75·0	85	0·73	17·29	+2·59
Aden (2nd)	29·624	SW	11	94·8	85·8	76	...	0·18	—0·18

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 1·80 (48.9) ; G. T. H. = 1·79 (48·06) ; St. G. H.=1·67 (47·6) ; C. P. =3·189 (48·86.)

SUMMARY.

With the fall of pressure in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana the storm which was yesterday in the Central Provinces has advanced rapidly westwards, the barometer rising behind it. The pressure changes show a brisk fall at Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Surat and a brisk to rapid rise to Allahabad, Saugor, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 18° and have been fresh to strong at Veraval, Jamnagar, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednager, Sholapur and Belgaum.

The temperature both maximum and minimum shows a tendency to rise in many places. The maximum temperature varied from 112° at Jacobabad to 78°, at Belgaum and the minimum from 87° at Jacobabad to 65° at Bangalore.

The sky continues densely clouded in almost all districts.

Heavy rain has fallen at Ahmedabad (4·31") and Rajkot (2·59"), between one and two inches at Deesa, Jamnagar, Jubbulpore, Indore, Bombay, Aurangabad and Mangalore, and under an inch at 25 other stations.

The storm centre now lies somewhere to the south-eastwards of Ahmedabad near Godbra, where pressure is a little more than 1-5th of an inch below normal. It is now a deep depression and affects weather over the whole country lying to the west of Longitude 78° and between Latitudes 18° and 28° north. It shows a tendency to move in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction towards Lower Sind. Conditions are very favourable for more or less heavy rain in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and on the West Coast to the north of Ratnagiri and also to the north of Calicut up to Karwar. In Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and at and about Secunderabad and Masulipatam, rain in light or moderate showers is to be expected. Strong equally winds will blow over the area affected by the storm and also on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Karachi.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S C Penberthy, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain M Vaudin, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain C S Forbes, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Captain J MacLean, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,639 tons, Captain F Alton, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain G Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon via Cochin, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received from Simla by the Port Officer, Bombay.

"Storm signal.—Cyclone passing westwards through Gujarat. Will probably pass out into Arabian Sea and may intensify that area. Hoist cautionary signal.

The following further message, dated September 3rd, 16 hours 42 mins, says :—

Storm signal : storm recurring to north and passing into Rajputana. Lower signal.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
* Torpedo Boat, No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	.....
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	.....
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	.....
* 4 Torpedo Boats	.....	.....
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia ... Turret-ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Shabnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
H Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Bhundara	2215	Vauden			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Alton			M M & Co
Ellora	1493	Cole			M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Kamfjard			R S & Co
Pemba	986	Grand			M M & Co
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Kilwa	993	Hirst			M M & Co
Canara	1215	Stebbing			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Raddock			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye	Stream	2-9	C Narayendas
Mozaffari	1387	Maloney	P Gulf	14-9	B&P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Idzumi Maru	2332	Horton	Kobe	6-9	N Y Kaisha
E & F	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	20-9	P & O Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein			Shepr'd & Co
M	Sultan	1781	Abrens			A Strandes
O	Moshtari	1111	Davison	R Sea Port	6-9	B&PS&Co
Q	Kt Commander	2731	Durant	Hull	6-9	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Mahmed	Bhownagar	4-9	Shep'd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	6-9	Do
Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim	Mangalore	5-9	Do
Courland	760	Esmail	G Ports	4-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Ranee	3634	Craig			T M & Co
4	Bancoora	2197	Maclean	Zanzibar	4-9	M M & Co
5	Dumra	762	Hurst	Karachi	5-9	M M & Co
6	Ballaarat	2860	Peters	China	10-9	P & O S N Co
7	Sirsa	1675	Whitehead	Zanzibar	8-9	M M & Co
8	Austria	4879	Androvich	Calcutta	6-9	A L S N Co
9	Imaum	2705	Penerthy	Antwerp	4-9	K N & Co
10 & 11	Umballa	3400	Hugill	Rangoon	3-9	M M & Co
12 & 13	Persia	4·93	Barcham	London	6-9	P & O Co
15	Clan Hall	3332	Jones	Karachi	7-9	K N & Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Ranee s	Craig	Rangoon, &c

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bhundara, Vaudin, for Calcutta.
„ Ellora, Forbes, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Bancoora, MacLean, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Simla, Alton, for Persian Gulf.
„ Imaum, Pemberthy, for Antwerp.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kilwa, for Persian Gulf.
„ Eden Hall, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 31—Steamer Manora, Sanders, London, 25th July.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30—Steamer Elax.
Aug. 31—Steamers Warora, City of Madrid, Commilla and Pentakota.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Arrived from
23	Rajah	
30	Seranca	Melbourne
30	Flamingo	Calcutta
31	Rewa	Calcutta
31	Chindwara	
Sept. 1	Duplelx	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—77 cwt mother-of-pearl shells, 30 lbs tortoise shells and 25 cwt ivory, Nanjeebhoy Meesnee and Co ; 70 bales cotton, S M Amir ; 16 cases Indian black tea, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt Commander s—506 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 33 bales twist, Talati and Co ; 4 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 60 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Idzumi Maru s—212 cwt sandal wood, M H E Elliss ; 2 cases condiments, H P Setna and Co ; 20 cases ghee, H Alli-mahomed and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—50 tons old iron, K Nixon and Co ; 701 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 170 bales twist, Shingtai Co ; 190 bales twist, Talati and Co ; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Idzumi Maru s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th September 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, and Morris Tube practice at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, to-day (Thursday), at 5-45 p.m.

By Order.

G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FIGHT AGAINST PLAGUE BY INOCULATION IN THE PUNJAB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As inoculation work will shortly be started again in several districts of the Punjab, may I suggest in your valuable journal that it would be much better to employ Civil and Military Medical Officers, Assistant Surgeons and others who have been constantly employed in the work of inoculation. In Belgaum, Hubli, Dharwar, Bombay, and Poona, there are many such. There are a number of medical men in these districts who are experts at this work. The people would have confidence in them and the results of the inoculation will thus be satisfactory to Government and the Punjabees alike. The number of persons inoculated daily should only amount to about from 200 to 300 by each inoculator. This restriction will tend to prevent hasty inoculations and the after-results will not be improved. There will be less chance of abscess or rigidity of the inoculated arm, as special care has to be taken to sterilise and disinfect the needle after each operation. If the directions given by Prof. Haffkine be followed, about 200 to 300 persons can be inoculated by an inoculator in a day with safety and satisfactory results. Medicalmen who understand the operation, who can perform it deftly and properly, are plentiful in this country. Nearly every medical man in practice in the Deccan and Southern Maratha country has had abundant opportunities of treating plague, of learning to diagnose it correctly. Besides which these men understand the native habits and customs, and their presence would in nowise tend to create the scare which followed on the importation of a large crowd of young British medical men in the Bombay Presidency a few years ago.—Yours, &c.,

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CURZON COATINGS, (Fawn checks). at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS. from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE campaign, led in the Russian Press by the "Novoe Vremya," with the ostensible object of securing a total or partial abrogation of the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1873, regarding Afghanistan, has as much to do with our neighbour as the construction of the Merv-Kushk railway had with the protection of Russian interests in China and the Bosphorus. The truth is, as Mr. Henry Norman wrote a couple of months ago, that Russia regards her position on the Indian frontier as a lever to bring pressure to bear, whenever necessary, upon England in other matters. That is precisely what is happening to-day. Russia is anxious to complete her arrangements with Persia, to outrun Germany in the railway race to the Gulf, and to secure an outlet to the sea. Five years ago Russia confined her attention to northern Persia and any action in the direction of Teheran or southward of that rail was unthought of. But Russian foreign policy is steadily continuous. The three northern provinces Ghilan, Mazanderan, and Azerbaijan are now Russian preserves. Russia has exclusive rights of road-building and of railway construction, as well as concessions for developing the mineral resources of the country. Russian bankers and Russian merchants are established everywhere. Russia has given assurances guaranteeing the integrity of Persia, but they are worth no more than those regarding Merv, Kokand, and Bokhara proved to be. Gradually the bear is eating up Persia. The Nestorians round Lake Urumia have been taken under protection. The country is over-run by priests who are "not only zealous missionaries but active political agents". And, according to a "Standard" correspondent, advices from Odessa point to the fact that the failure last year to establish trading stations on the Persian Gulf has not a whit discouraged the pioneers of the Russian advance. Another attempt will be made this year, and the attempt will be repeated until a permanent footing has been secured. "Russia will then," remarked the correspondent we have quoted "feel justified in posing as a Persian Gulf power and will have secured her flank entrance on the line of eastern trade." Her agreement with England, concluded ten years ago, has been systematically ignored, and Persia though nominally independent is pratically a Russian dependency.

Although the German railway to the Gulf must, according to the concession signed over two years ago, be finished by 1907, no progress has yet been reported. The Russian Ambassador, we are told, used his utmost endeavours to prevent the concession being given to Germany or to a British syndicate which offered to undertake the work without any State guarantee at all. But "so powerful was the combination of Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador in Constantinople, and Dr. Von Siemens, the director of the Deutsche Bank, that they not only obtained the concession, but also in it an undertaking from the Turkish Government" to pay to the company a subsidy of a thousand pounds per mile. This, by many competent critics, was considered the most striking diplomatic success of modern times. The position which Russia, coveted will be in the possession of Germany. Two press extracts may serve to illustrate the feeling created in Russian by German action. Said the "Russki Trud": "We have repeatedly urged that before great interests have been developed in Persia the whole of this country must be somehow or other be drawn into the sphere of Russian influence. What we can now attain without any sacrifices on our side, later on, when the auspicious moment will have passed, would require immense efforts in a struggle with Germany, which has for along time past been aiming at the Persian Gulf." The "Novoe Vremya", pointing out the terrible blow which Germany would be able to deal to Russian trade, and commenting upon the prospect of Russia having to fight in Persia "not only against the British but against a whole coalition of western commercial adventurers", announced "that before the German Bughdad Railway has become an accomplished fact, Russia's railway projects in Persia would have advanced to an important stage" and the "Vremya" in its alarm held out the olive branch to England. Is it the olive branch which is now being held out to England in the guise of a menace on Afghanistan? Russia has, time and again, offered to join up her railways with those of India either through Afghanistan or through Persia. The line she contemplates building through Persia of itself would be a failure as a commercial undertaking, unless joined with our new Nushki line or with a terminus in the Indian Ocean. Only one railway from European soil can pay. Of that all European capitalists and engineers are agreed. The latest movement in Russia is directed against German commercial opposition. The attempt now being made has for its object amicable understanding with England in the matter of our right to the Gulf and nothing more.

The "great devourer," the "absorbing monster," the "perfidious disturber of the peace of the world," as the Afghans have called her, neither cares for developing commercial relations or representation at Kabul. Sir Lepel Griffin some few months ago told the British public it must not judge Russian sentiment from Russian newspapers, some of which were then proclaiming that Afghanistan must become a Russian province. Foreign politics are the prescribed play ground of Russian editors who know little about them, as they are not allowed any original sources of information. They must not represent the aspirations of the nation for the commonplaces of civilisation; a free life, a free press, free speech, free education, or religious toleration; nor may they allude to the confiscation of the ancient liberties of Finland, which the Tsar, at his coronation, promised to maintain. But they have full liberty to advocate the annexation of Afghanistan.... Their childish utterances are merely the pathetic explosion of enthusiasm denied any other vent, and are absolutely disregarded by the Russian Government. We need not, therefore, attach all the weight to the utterances of the "Novoe Vremya" that some people imagine is necessary. Northern Afghanistan is settled. It has been peopled by pure Afghan tribes who are never likely to break away from Afghanistan or to fall willingly under Russian influence. The Amir's troops at Herat can hold the Russians back until support can reach them from India. Russian diplomatists may or may not be the instigators of the press agitation for the abrogation of the Agreement of 1873. If so, our activity regarding the Nushki Railway may be responsible for their sudden awaking. If they should by any chance become aggressive, they will find the past few years has worked a considerable change on Afghan border politics and that the legacy of advice by the late Amir to his people has not been bequeathed in vain. "Praise be to Allah," wrote his Highness, "both the English and the Afghans have sufficient sense to understand that their safety and strength lie in being united, and their danger lies in disunion." The Afghans, he wrote, would not consent to leave Herat or one inch of their country to Russia so long as one man remained alive to fight; and in the event of their failing to expel the Russians, they would offer Afghanistan to England. The new Amir is following in the lines laid down by his predecessor, and the policy Abdur Rahman adopted will be that followed by his successor.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MAHSUDS.

THE awards for distinguished services in the operations against the Mahsud Waziris are now published. For an expedition that was not an expedition, the later phase of the operations which began as a blockade were remarkable for the numerous acts of conspicuous gallantry performed by the officers and the troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Tonnochy, who has been given a C. B., was in command of the first of the four columns into which the blockading force was separated when it became necessary to make active reprisals on the Waziris. Colonel Tonnochy's column moved from Datta Khel on November 23rd, and inflicted severe punishment on the enemy in a series of rapid raids. Dodgal was destroyed on the 25th, and two days later the column made a dash for Makin, which was surprised and largely destroyed. Thereafter Colonel Tonnochy succeeded in retiring without loss to Beit Malik Shabi, where the force had previously bivouacked. In reporting upon the operations, Major General Egerton observed that this was a very brilliant feat of arms though, at the same time, somewhat risky. Had the column been heavily followed up its position would have been serious; but Colonel Tonnochy's judgment and enterprise were justified by the result and the episode well deserves the description of being the most brilliant of the active operations. Colonel G. W. du G. Gray, who has been promoted, was in command of sub-columns during the second series of operations which began in December, and was favourably reported upon by General Denning and Colonel McRae for his resource and knowledge of hill warfare. In the first series of operations in which the four columns were engaged, Major Harnam, D. S. O., commanding the Southern Waziristan Militia in the Shaman Khel country, rendered service which was of great value in the general scheme. In the subsequent movements he also did valuable work, and he is now promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in recognition of his services. The other officer promoted to similar rank is Major A. F. Hogge, who held temporary rank as Lieutenant-Colonel and commanded independent columns on two occasions with much ability. Captain Mullaly who is promoted Major was the Chief Supply and Transport Officer of the force, and his work elicited the highest commendation from Major General Egerton who strongly put forward his claims to recognition.

The officers upon whom the Distinguished Service Order has been conferred won the decoration by acts of great gallantry. Captain Swanston and Captain Sheppard, R.E., were associated in one episode. The Engineer Officer had gone with a party to blow up a tower which was supposed to have been evacuated. On reaching it fire was opened on the party from the upper storey. A wall afforded them some protection but being hampered by a wounded man they could get no farther. Captain Swanston who, says the despatch writer, had been sent with a message to Captain Sheppard to tell him that guns were about to open fire on the tower, after the first discharge of the guns told some men who were near him to fire at the tower, while at great personal risk he went across to Captain Sheppard's party. The two officers together then took the wounded man down the slope to a place of safety. Captain McBarnet commanded a mixed column detached from the Wana Garrison, and on the 25th and 27th November completely gutted the Khaisara villages. Captain Cox, I. M. S., was mentioned in despatches for gallant conduct in attending to the wounded under a heavy fire. Captain McVean has received his distinction for conspicuous gallantry on the 5th December, when Colonel McRae had ordered the retaking of a position which had been prematurely evacuated by a picquet. In order to secure the position before the Mahsuds, Captain McVean ran to the top ahead of his men. He reached the summit simultaneously with a Mahsud. Twice his revolver missed fire and the Mahsud, meanwhile, had two shots at him one of which passed through his breast pocket and the other broke his right wrist. Major Kirkpatrick and Lieut. Alexander who are also decorated with the Distinguished Service Order earned it during a retirement by going back under fire for a hundred and fifty yards to bring in the body of a Subadar who had been killed. This episode occurred on the 25th November, and the officers were accompanied by two Sepoys who were recommended for the Order of Merit. Major Malcolm, the remaining officer who has received the decoration for distinguished service, is the Assistant Adjutant General, Derajat District, and was commended for the manner in which his work was performed. The other awards announced are for services in the storming and capture of Nodiz Fort during the operations on the Mekran Coast in the early part of this year. The attack on the Fort was planned and carried out by Major Tighe D. S. O., and Lieutenants Grant and Corrie distinguished themselves by the way in which they led their men to the attack. The services of these officers were brought to the notice of the Government of India in a recent despatch from the Commander-in-Chief covering Major Tighe's account of the exploit. The last mentioned officer has now been given the brevet of Lieut-Colonel and the conduct of the young officers is appropriately acknowledged.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN INDIA.

Football under Rugby rules, is perhaps the least patronised of all field sports in India, and it is certainly not due to any lack of keenness on the part of exponents of the game that this state of things is allowed to exist. The real reason may be traced to the paucity of Rugby football clubs and to the popularity of the rival game "Soccer," which being the soldiers' favourite pastime is played by every British regiment in India, and has completely ousted Rugby football from public favour in all places but Calcutta and Madras. The number of Rugby players in India who have achieved fame at the game at home, although not large is yet considerable, but unfortunately these are scattered all about the country and rarely get a chance of playing. How often, for instance, are such names as A. B. Fforde, the Cambridge Blue, L. Crump, the Oxford Blue, P. Maud, the English International, A. Walpole, the Irish International, P. R. Cadell, and C. R. Cleveland, the Oxford Blues, C. M. Moore, the Trinity College player, and D. J. Macfarlane, the Scottish International, ever seen in connection with matches, although these players have been resident in India for some years. It is, however, encouraging to find, in spite of the backward state of the game in Western India, a Bombay Gymkhana team entering for the Calcutta Tournament, and with every chance of upholding the prestige of the Bombay Presidency, if we may judge the team from its strength on paper. The team, which will leave next Monday, is composed as follows:—R. C. Blair, W. N. Thompson, P. Edgecombe, C. M. Ward, A. R. Cowman, H. Sargent, H. M. Kendall, T. Hewson, A. D. Shanks, A. Forbes, Captain Cowie, H. S. Turnbull, A. Levetus, F. A. Chapman, and P. J. Arnot. In addition to these there are Bagshaw and Dundas, who formerly played for the Gymkhana and who now being located in Calcutta have promised to play for their old team. H. Sargent, who hitherto has only been known as a cricketer, has played at half-back for Lancashire and will greatly strengthen the back line. Another interesting announcement which will help to encourage and foster the game in India is that a Calcutta team has entered for the Madras Tournament.

BY command of her Majesty Queen Alexandra, who is Patroness of the Association, Earl de Grey has forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer a donation of £50 to the funds of the Up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India.

IT is understood that the King of Siam will not be present at the Delhi Durbar. His Majesty, it will be remembered, was represented at the Coronation celebration at home last month.

THE following frontier rulers have been invited to the Delhi Durbar: The Mehtar of Chitral, the Nawab of Dir, the Khan of Nawagai and the Jam of Lass Bela, in addition to those previously announced.

THE date of Mr. Risley's assuming charge at the Home Office was the 2nd instant, and not the 22nd instant, as previously announced, owing to a telegraphic error.

MR. CARNDUFF, Officiating Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy returns to the Legislative Department as Deputy Secretary at the end of the present month, when Mr. Lawrence arrives from Home.

WHAT is suppose to be a find of garnets has come to light in the cutting of the hill side for the Kalka-Simla line below Tara Devi. Large quantities are being sold by the labourers for a few annas.

VARIOUS statements have appeared in the Press with reference to the expectation that the Duke of Connaught will attend the Delhi Manœuvres and Durbar. An authoritative pronouncement is likely to be made towards the end of the present week.

IT appears that in the Tharrawaddy district, at a place called Okpo, may now be witnessed a strange freak of nature. A body has been born there with a kind of cow's head covering its own. The parents are delighted, and they intend to make money out of it by exhibiting the monstrosity. They exhibited it in Okpo without charge, and when the young mother is quite well they intend going on tour. The first place they will be at is Rangoon. It is said they were offered Rs. 300 for their offspring, but they refused to part with it.

THE Rajah of Sarawak has directed a large curtailment of expenses there to meet the coming heavy expenditure on works for the development of his State. These include a slipway and water works at Kutching. The Rajah, to meet the coming outlay, has raised the duties on gutta and paper. Two Government coffee estates will be closed and considerable reductions in the Public Works Department have been taken in hand. The "Serawak Gazette" gives the following instance of waste in this department which seems to sorely need overhauling as well as reduction in salaries:—A locomotive lately sent from America for the P. W. D. has been reported on by two Engineers as a badly constructed piece of work, and one that will cost much before long to keep in order. One from an English maker would, it is urged, have been less costly and of really good meterial and sound work.

MR. JAMES BRUNTON STEPHENS, the "doyen" of Australian poets, whose death is announced at the age of sixty-seven, contributed not a little to keep the federal spirit alive in the dark days of provincial dissensions. What many consider his finest poem, "The Dominion of Australia: A Forecast," was published in 1877, and provided apt quotations for Sir Henry Parkes, Sir Edmund Barton, Mr. Deakin, and other oratorical champions of federation. On January 1, 1901, the day when the Australian Commonwealth was officially proclaimed in Sydney by Lord Hopetoun, Mr. Stephens published an admirable sequel to the poem under the title of "The Commonwealth of Australia: Fulfilment." It was dedicated by special permission to the late Queen Victoria, and published simultaneously in London and Sydney.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NEW COLONIES.

[BY M. J. FARRELLY.]

DEALING with the question of efficiency in the administration of the new colonies and the close relationship which exists between the character of the new Administration and the retention of South Africa as an integral portion of the Empire, I have referred to the chief causes which militate against suitability for public service being taken as the sole determinant in appointment to office. The Young Afrikander ideal—disloyal, as I hold it, to the European mission of justice and to the European race—the ideal of Afrikander domination and British exclusion from South Africa—burns as fiercely as ever, albeit as a banked-up fire. So a recent telegram from Rome assures us, on the authority of a leader of the war party, ex-State Secretary Reitz, of the Transvaal, ex-President of the Orange Free State. Their conceptions of patriotic duty enable them to accept office at the hands of the British scourge of God, while its maleficent sway endures. The influence of cosmopolitan finance, so largely directing the press of South Africa, has been shown as necessarily at variance, in many respects, with the legislative and administrative action which should be taken in furtherance of the Imperial welfare, and the prosperity of the rank and file of the British settlers. The influence of "society leaders," commented on at the recent inquiry as to the training of officers for the army, has also been referred to, as one not least of those to be guarded against.

One is told that people at home are already getting to be a little tired of the word "efficiency" as somewhat vague and somewhat associated with one section of the Liberal party. But, phrases apart, what is really advocated has been put in other words in the injunction we have heard from so many quarters, bidding the Empire "Wake up." Putting the Empire on a business footing is really no more than taking steps to secure in the Imperial administration, more especially on the staffs of the great Imperial departments dealing with external relations, the best servants for the Imperial service; not alone in the Colonial Office, but in the Foreign Office, the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Board of Trade.

It is quite beside the mark writes Mr. M. J. Farrelly, in the "Pall mall Gazette", to call it the worship the feminine worship, of the strong man. Loyal citizens of the Empire do not want strong men—on the wrong side. And the demand for efficiency in service does not in the least imply any ignoring of ideals. The ideal which Imperialists set before them is the maintenance of the Empire, which is our heritage, as an instrument of justice and humanity, making for the happiness of our own people and of that section of the subject races of the world which has fallen under the rule of our wing of the European armies. Efficiency, the selection of administrative officials on right lines, the "waking up" are only means to that end.

The clash of the Young Afrikander ideal with that of Imperialism I have already dealt with. That of cosmopolitan world finance I purpose considering later. Here I should like to say a few words as to the opposition of the society "ideal," if one may so dignify such a conception of Imperial service and of life, to that of the maintenance of the Empire.

THE SOCIETY IDEAL OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

The society ideal of public service and offices therein appears to be, as far as one can judge from results in action, that the public service of the Empire is not a field for public duty to be performed by the most fit citizens, but as means of procuring honours and emolument for friends and dependants of men and women who, from their social rank, have access to the distributors of administrative office. In the colonies, in the Foreign Office, in the War Office, in the Admiralty, in the Board of Trade, is seen, not an opportunity of rendering the State good service, but of furthering the interest of one's friends and relations. The method approved of by such persons is that of the Grand Dutchess of Gerolstein, who promotes Fritz from corporal to general, on a point of personal liking.

But the Empire is not a Grand Duchy of Gerolstein, nor is the conduct of its affairs an opera-bouffe. The lives and fortunes of untold millions, in the present and the future, turn on its loyal services.

To this danger, indeed, because it is nearer the heart, the Empire should "wake up." A wolf in the Chamber, as the Sultan Saladin said to Cœur de Lion, is more dangerous than a lion in the far desert.

Against such influence idealist servants of the Empire like General Gordon set their faces; living servants in high offices are believed to be equally opposed. But against such pressure, as I have pointed out more than once, the ablest and most patriotic public servants entrusted with the duty of appointing to office require all the support that instructed and resolute public opinion throughout the Empire can give them. If intrigue and society influence has appointed to minor office—only nominally "minor," really most important—disappointed intriguers have before now procured dismissal from the highest office.

A common fallacy meets one in argument on this topic. We are told that it would be unwise, indeed absurd, to prevent administrators in high office from appointing to subordinate posts men who, although unknown to the public, were known personally to their administrative chiefs as of proved character and capacity. That is quite true; but it is a different enemy here who has to be combated. It is the appointment of men with no proofs of capacity—with no recommendations other than that of relationship to high-placed friends and connections.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

In the new colonies in South Africa it is of exceptional importance that this danger should be clearly realized. For some time to come a period of Crown Colony rule must prevail; no check from an elected Legislature or a public opinion, fearless because conscious of actual power, is possible. As I have shown, one of the grounds for the confidence of the Separatist Afrikander party in ultimate victory is their reliance on future administrative incapacity of British officials in the new colonies. They point triumphantly to the regime of Sir Owen Lanyon, Governor of the Transvaal, as the perfection of inefficiency. It was that regime, they say, that rendered possible the Boer War of Independence.

Nothing is further from my intention than criticism of individuals, or of individual appointments. Therefore, it is to illustrate the trend of Boer opinion, backed by that of their friends from the Continent of Europe, that I mention the following. One of the commonplaces of Boer criticism of the Imperial administration, one of the strongest grounds of Boer belief in the ultimate disruption of the British Empire, has been what Boers describe as the incompetence of the Imperial officials, mainly in the subordinate grades, whom English society influence and nepotism have sent to govern them. Conversing on this subject in Pretoria some years before the war of 1899 with a foreign diplomatist, I was asked by him to explain how it was that an eminent jurist, professor in a historic University of England, and one of the greatest of living authorities on International Law was not permanently attached to the Imperial Foreign Office. (The matter was referred to in connection with the great lawyer in question having been free to advise a foreign Government on an international controversy to which the Imperial Government was one of the parties). I professed my inability to explain. I was told "A foreign Government could as easily obtain the services of a German field-marshal in war against Germany as that of one of the jurists of the Fatherland in a diplomatic controversy. I can tell you the reason: it is because he has not a cousin who is a countess.

I think, at least I hope, our foreign critic was not right in his diagnosis: I prefer to believe it was the magnanimity or carelessness of the distributors of office. But this is undoubtedly the Boer method of regarding Imperial appointments.

THE earthquakes prophesied for the last two nights not having occurred, says the "Madras Mail", we have received several indignant letters asking why it is permitted that people should be frightened in the way they have been. We hear that in many places in the Southern Districts the majority of the people slept out of doors on these nights.

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THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MONT PELEE ERUPTIONS.

FURTHER DISASTERS.

THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

An unofficial telegram has been received in Paris stating that one thousand people have been killed in Martinique. Two cruisers are embarking the refugees.

SITUATION AT THE CAPE.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

MARTIAL LAW COMMISSION.

The Cape Assembly has adopted the Progressive Amendment to the Indemnity Bill asking for an extension of the powers of the Imperial Martial Law Commission.

Sir Gordon Sprigg had previously announced that he had already communicated with the Imperial Government on the subject. Thus there is a probability of the Colonial Martial Law Commission being dropped.

THE STRIKE IN FLORENCE.

A RETURN TO WORK.

Most of the trades involved in the strike at Florence have suddenly returned to work. The metal workers, however, whose grievances originated the movement have not returned to work.

INDIA BILLS.

The Secretary of State for India invites tenders on the 10th September for a million pounds India Bills, payable on the 15th September, 1903, to replace the Bills just expiring.

THE MAHSUD-WAZIRI OPERATIONS.

LIST OF REWARDS.

For services in the Mashud-Waziri operations, the following rewards have been given :—

Lt.-Col. V. C. Touchy, 3rd Sikhs, to be Companion of the Bath.

Major A. G. Malcolm, Major W. Kirkpatrick, 1st Punjab Infantry,

Captain C. O. Swanston, 18th Bengal, Lancers.

Captain McBarnett, 5th Punjab Cavalry Lancers.

Captain Cox, I.M.S., Captain G. G. Sheppard, R.E., Captain D. A. D. Mc Vean, 45th Sikhs, and

Lt. E. C. Alexander, 1st Punjab Infantry, have received the Distinguished Services Order.

The following Brevet Ranks have been conferred :—

Lieut.-Col. W. du G. Gray, 1st Punjab Inf., has been promoted Colonel,

Major R. Harman, D. S. O, and

Major A. F. Hogge, 23rd Pioneers, promoted Lieut.-Colonels and

Captain A. Mullaly, promoted Major.

THE OPERATIONS IN MEKRAN.

THE STORMING OF NODIZ FORT.

For services in connection with the capture of Nodiz Fort, Lts. Grant and Corrie have received the Distinguished Service Order ; Major Tighe is promoted brevet Lt.-Col.

PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK.

His Royal Highness Prince Francis of Teck has retired from the service.

[Prince Francis of Teck, who visited Bombay for a season as guest of Lord Sandhurst some years ago, is a Major in the 1st Royal Dragoons. He is a K. C. V. O. and D. S. O. Born at Kensington Palace, 9 January 1879, he is the second son of the late Duke of Teck and H. R. H. late Princess Mary Adelaide. He was educated at Wellington, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and joined the 1st Dragoons 1890. He was A. D. C. to the General Officer Commanding at Quetta, 1896-97 ; Captain in the Egyptian Army, 1897-98 (medal, with clasp). He is a Knight of Justice of St. John of Jerusalem ; late Lieut., 9th Lancers and Kings Royal Rifles ; A. D. C. to General Officer Commanding South Eastern District ; Staff Captain Remount Establishment, Dublin, 1899-1900 ; served, South Africa Remount Department, 1899-1900 (despatches) Brevet Major].

THE KAISER AT POSEN.

A MILD SPEECH.

LONDON, SEP. 3.

The Kaiser yesterday entered Posen. His visit to this place had been anticipated in Germany with some apprehension, in view of His Majesty's utterances on the Polish question. Despite a strong military display his reception was friendly. Replying to the Burgomaster's address of welcome the Kaiser made a mild speech and said that he had ordered the abolition of the military radius round the fortifications in order to permit the overcrowded city to extend its boundaries.

ITALIAN SQUADRON AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

SULTAN'S HONOUR FOR ADMIRAL PALUMBO.

The principal officers of the Italian Squadron have arrived at Constantinople.

The Sultan has conferred on Admiral Palumbo the Grand Cordon of the Osmanieh, set with brilliants.

THE KING'S HOSPITAL FUND.

ENDOWMENT BY LORD MOUNTSTEPHEN.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

Lord Strathcona reports that Lord Mountstephen has presented to the King's Hospital Fund an endowment producing £16,000 yearly.

THEIR MAJESTIES CRUISE.

VISIT TO STORNOWAY.

Their Majesties have visited Stornoway. They met with an enthusiastic reception.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GALE AT ALGOA BAY.

SEVENTY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

All the Algoa Bay wrecks are foreign vessels except one.

The loss of life is about seventy.

BULGARIA AND THE MACEDONIANS.

ARREST OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Bulgarian Government has arrested the members of the Macedonian Committee.

PROSPECTS OF A DISSOLUTION.

GENERAL ELECTION NEXT YEAR.

THE KING AND PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, September 1st, states :—

It is very probable that there will be a general election next year. Amongst the reasons given is that the King wishes a New Parliament.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables :—

Earl Percy, Under Secretary for India, has abandoned his intention to visit India.

MAHARAJA KUMAR TAGORE.

Maharaja Kumen Prodyot Kumar Tagore returned to Calcutta from England last evening and received a warm welcome.

THE RUSH TO SOUTH AFRICA.

PASSENGER BOATS CROWDED.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 2nd inst., states :—

There are indications of the setting in of a steady flow of emigration to South Africa. The Union Castle Line announces that nearly all the accommodation in the eleven steamers sailing during this month is already engaged.

LORD CONNEMARA'S ILLNESS.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" cables :—Lord Connemara has had a relapse and his condition is now highly critical.

CHEATING AND FORGERY BY A HOSPITAL CLERK.

BANGALORE, SEPT. 3.

At the Hassan District Sessions, Mysore Province, which have been just concluded, Krishna Row, a writer of the Civil Hospital, Chechmaglur Coffee district, was sentenced to nine years' rigorous imprisonment on charges of cheating and forgery by manipulating false contingent bills. The trial lasted seven days, the accused endeavouring to implicate the present Civil Surgeon, whereas the public prosecutor said he had hoodwinked a long succession of surgeons in that district.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE IONIAN AT MADRAS

A LETTER OF WELCOME.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Ionian arrived at daybreak to-day and entered the harbour at 7-30 a.m. The vessel was boarded by Brigadier-General Gilchrist, commanding Madras, Colonel Forbes, A.-A.-G., Captain Faunce, D.-A.-A.-G., Major Logan Home, on behalf of the Governor, and Sir George Moore, on behalf of the City.

A letter of welcome from Sir George to the troops was handed to Lieutenant Colonel Wood, Commanding the troops on board, by the Assistant Adjutant-General. The harbour and the approaches to the pier and the shipping were decorated.

The troops, who all look well, had a fine voyage and were particularly well treated. They praise highly the ship and its officers. Only five cases of sickness occurred during the voyage. Gifts of cigars and tobacco were made by the leading trades firms of Madras and were much appreciated by the troops.

In addition to the units already wired there arrived detachments of the East Yorks and the Royal Garrison Artillery, stationed at Fort St. George, who escorted the last batch of repatriated Boers to South Africa by the Golconda.

The returning Boers will embark on the Ionian on Sunday, the 7th, and not on the 4th, as originally intended.

Colonel Moore in the course of his letter to the Officer Commanding the troops arrived by the Ionian said :—As President of the Municipality I have been commissioned to express regret entertained by Madras that the arrangements found necessary for landing the troops preclude the possibility of offering you and those under your command a public welcome and a public manifestation of the sympathy and pride with which we followed your actions in South Africa. It is in many senses unfortunate to have no opportunity of showing publicly to the world at large how the hearts of his Majesty's Indian subjects can be moved alike with the hearts of Englishmen by the stirring deeds of British soldiers fighting under the flag which commands the common homage of all. We can only under the circumstances offer you and all under your command our thanks for the deeds done and a welcome none the less sincere and hearty that it lacks the accompaniment of a public welcome.

Later

The following reply from the officer commanding the troops on board the Ionian was sent to Sir George Moore :—I beg, on behalf of the troops on board this transport, to thank you, as representing the citizens of Madras, for the extremely cordial letter welcoming us in your city from the war in South Africa. We gratefully tender our thanks for the kind expression you were good enough to make regarding our conduct during the campaign. It is a source of great pleasure to all of us to know that during the long trying and arduous campaign our actions were watched with sympathy and pride not only by our fellow countrymen at home but also by his Majesty's subjects in India, especially in this Presidency amongst whom we come to reside.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION AT KABUL.

A QUESTION RIPE FOR SETTLEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 3.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables under date London the 2nd September :—

The St. Petersburg "Bourse Gazette", a paper in close relations with the finance ministry, following the lead of the "Novoe Vremya" with regard to Afghanistan repeats that Russia notified Great Britain two years back that the arrangement of 1873 was no longer maintainable, and adds that the question which is ripe for settlement and will not brook delay is the question of Russian diplomatic representation at Kabul. If the Russian outposts have been pushed to the Afghan frontier it is unreasonable that Kabul should remain inaccessible.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PROVIDENT FUND BILL.

AN INDIAN WORKS DEFENCE BILL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

Of the two measures to be introduced at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Provident Fund Bill applies to the Provident Funds established by railways and similar corporations for the benefit of their employees, and is to protect, from attachment for debt, money standing to the credit of a subscriber at the time of his death, thereby ensuring that the widow and children shall receive the full amount left to them. This protection already exists in the case of money compulsorily subscribed during the lifetime of the subscriber, and the present bill is to extend this protection after his death to all moneys whether subscribed compulsorily or otherwise.

The Indian Works Defence Bill to be introduced by Sir Edmund Elles is only to extend to India the provisions already in force in most European countries to empower Government to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent forts from being interfered with by buildings or other obstruction ; compensation to be paid to owners in the neighbourhood to the extent of the loss occasioned to them by such restrictions, which may not always necessitate the acquisition by Government of the land concerned.

THE BANK PREMISES CASE.

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day, Mr. Ezrah's appeal to the Privy Council against the decision in his case against the Secretary of State and the Bank of Bengal, under the Land Acquisition Act, was admitted on the appellant depositing Rs. 12,000 to defray the opposite parties costs in case the appeal fails ; but a further application to restrain the Bank of Bengal from taking possession of the disputed premises pending the hearing of the appeal by the Privy Council, was dismissed by the Chief Justice with costs.

DEATH OF A MADRAS BARRISTER.

MADRAS, SEPT. 3.

Intimation has been received of the death in England of Mr. Robert Grant, Barrister, formerly Crown Prosecutor, Madras.

RETURN OF THE SCOTTISH HORSE.

DISBANDMENT AT EDINBURGH.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables :—

The Scottish Horse had a great reception in Edinburgh prior to disbandment. There was a public luncheon in the Corn Exchange where Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Archibald Hunter, and the Duke of Athol were the speakers. All of them eulogized the deeds of the Corps. There was great enthusiasm but perfect order was preserved.

RECEPTION OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

KOLHAPUR, SEPT. 3.

A magnificent reception was accorded yesterday to H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur by the Mahratha community of Kolhapur and Deccan generally. A large and most tastefully decorated mandap was erected for the occasion. His Highness left the palace at about 7 p.m., accompanied by the Political Agent, Colonel Ferris, and drove in state through the streets of the city which were gaily ornamented with a succession of beautiful arches in various designs, as tributes from the several communities, brilliantly illuminated, and adorned with flags and bunting galore. The streets were packed on both sides with the most joyous but orderly crowd of people ever seen in Kolhapur. All intent upon doing honor to their king, procession after procession announced the approach of the Maharaja's sawari to the mandap where he was received by the guard of honour and the band of the Kolhapur Infantry with a loud flourish of trumpets. Upon taking his seat on the dais his Highness was presented with an address of welcome and congratulation in a golden casket by the president of the Reception Committee. The address having been read by the Senapati of Kapsbi, and an appreciative acceptance vouchsafed by the Diwan for his Highness, pan and attar were distributed. The whole scene was one of truly Oriental splendour as though Aladdin's lamp had been requisitioned to transform this thoroughfare into a hall of splendour and magnificence. His Highness and party then adjourned to another hall where they partook of the feast prepared for them.

The Maratha Association, being desirous that all should share in their joy, entertained the European residents at a sumptuous banquet served in the fine hall of the Rajaram College. At the close the Maharaja with his suite joined the party there and all united in drinking heartily to the toast to the King-Emperor with a loud "God bless him" all round, and as heartily to the second toast to H. H. the Maharaja, which was drunk with musical honor. The fine display of fireworks at 10 p. m. was somewhat marred by a shower of rain, but rain at any time now is welcome. The whole affair was a perfect success and reflects the greatest credit upon the honorary secretaries, Meherban Babasaheb Khanvilkar and Appasaheb Surve.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

Lieutenant Ridgeway, 23rd Madras Infantry, joins the 3rd Gurkhas.

Lieut-Colonel Torer, R. E., has assumed command of the Sind District vice Colonel Hervey retired and during the absence of Brigadier-General Craigie on leave.

Troops that disembarked in South Africa after the 31st May 1902, will not be entitled to the war gratuity or the war medal.

The restriction on the grant of the clasp for Rhodesia to those not awarded the clasp for the relief of Mafeking is cancelled.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 3.—Melville, Major, Madras, R. A. M. C., on leave from Cooper.

Dyer, Lt, Bo 3rd D. Guards, on leave from Ahmednagar.

Corbyn, Lt, Bo, York and Lanc Regt, on leave from Mhow.

White, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 5th Bo L. I., on duty from Bhuj.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 3.—Moore, Lieut, Ms, I. M. S., on duty to Secunderabad.

Gordon, Col, Punj., I. S. C., on duty to Kasauli.

Walton, Major, Bo 22nd Rifles, on leave to Simla.

POLO AT POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 3.

The first match of the Polo Tournament was played between the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the Poona Gymkhana. The team of the former consisted of Mr. Dening, Daffadar Allahyar Khan, Capt. Browne, Major Grantham the latter was represented by Major England, Captains Sandys and Rowlandson, and Major Boyes. The umpires were Col. Onslow and Captain Davie.

First Chukker.—After crossing sticks the Cavalry opened the game, Dening and Browne carrying well in front of the opponents' goal, where Major England returned it. Rowlandson with a good run drove back. Foul followed but nothing daunted Dening who, with a good run drove it to the Gymkhana goal. The first goal being scored, another good goal was scored by Dufedar and at the close of the chukker Allahyar Khan added another score. Score :—Cavalry, 3 goals ; Gymkhana, nil. Time 5 mins. 17 secs.

Second Chukker :—The game was confined in the centre, the ball travelling in the eastern boundary, Rowlandson just saved in time, scoring by their opponents, a short struggle followed in front of the goal when Grantham was able to score a goal. Two offsides against the Cavalry followed but nothing came out of these as they were able to force the Gymkhana's defence, Dening getting through. A good bid was made by Rowlandson but was stopped by Defadar when Dening came to his assistance and swept sphere out of danger. Smart run followed to the other goal when Major England's pony stumbled and threw its rider. On resuming, the Cavalry combined their attacks but were unable to get through. Score :—Cavalry, 5 goals ; Gymkhana, nil. Time 6 mins. 17 secs.

Third Chukker.—The Cavalry were able to score a sub. and immediately after another sub. was added by Brown. The Gymkhana made a good attempt to get through but were not allowed to go far, another goal being scored by the Cavalry. Scores :—Cavalry, 7 goals ; Gymkhana, nil. Time 5 mins. 14 secs.

Fourth Chukker.—After some central play, Rowlandson made an attempt to break away but the Cavalry soon secured it ; foul was claimed against them. The penalty shot resulted in nothing, so Duffedar was able to force pace and Brown backing up rapidly secured a sub. After some in and out play the chukker was closed. Score :—Cavalry, seven goals, five subs. to Gymkhana nil. Time 5 minutes.

Fifth Chukker.—Three minutes 12 secs. were left to play. The Cavalry dashed out and Duffedar scored a goal. With change of goals, the Cavalry over turned to press their opponents and in spite of a vigorous attempt to avert a disaster Brown scored a sub. and Grantham in a very little while added another goal. Turning over, Brown after a smart run put another goal and the game closed in an easy win for the Cavalry by 10 goals and 6 subs., to Gymkhana nil. Time 3 mins. 12 secs.

The second match was played by the R. F. A. from Kirkee against the team of the Bombay Gymkhana. The former was represented by Mr. Ingpen, Captains Short, Parry and England, and the latter consisted of Messrs. Maydewell, Fisher, Crum and Graham. The umpires were Colonel Onslow and Captain Davie.

First Chukker.—The Artillery opened with the ball but did not go far, play being taken in the centre. After a smart play Parry notched a goal. The foul claim gave free hit to the Gymkhana and a sub. followed. After a struggle a goal was knocked out of the scrimmage. The penalty hit for crossing gave the Gymkhana a chance of getting in, the shot brought the ball back but was pulled by Graham. Mr. Fisher after striving straight shot a sub. The Gymkhana were able to confine the Gunners to their territory and scored a goal. Scores : Gunners, 1 goal, 1 sub. ; Gymkhana, 1 goal, 1 sub. Time 5 mins. 42 secs.

Second Chukker.—The Bombay Gymkhana attempted to break through but were frustrated by some good passing between Parry and Ingpen. The Gunners then broke away but were pulled by Graham. A good run by Fischer helped to transfer play into the Gunners' territory but the defence remained impervious. The Gymkhana defence was forced and Ingpen drew the ball between flags. Scores : Gunners, 2 goals, 1 sub. ; Gymkhana, 1 goal, 1 sub. Time 5 mins 52 secs.

Third Chukker.—Graham forcing the ball in and scoring at the end of some give and take play. Ingpen swept the ball towards the goal but failed to score. The Gunners gradually worked England forcing along the Gymkhana's territory but was smartly brought back by Graham and Fischer. Score : Gunners, 2 goals, 2 subs. ; Gymkhana 2 goals, 2 subs. Time 8 mins. 57 secs.

Fourth Chukker :—The Bombay Gymkhana began to play well ; Fischer scored a goal straight away, and a run down the field resulted in a check by England getting on the ball. Graham forced it and a scrimmage in front of the goal ensued ; Fischer drew it and sent a good back hander scoring a goal. A sub. was knocked by Maydewell. Parry afterwards made a desperate effort to get through but did not succeed in forcing it back. Crum had a chance of scoring in front but missed and the game ended in a win for the Bombay Gymkhana by 4 goals, 1 sub. to Gunners, 2 goals, 2 subs. Time 4 mins. 29 secs.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS IN KHANDESH

An outlaw named Shamia with two of his comrades belonging to the well known gang of dacoits headed by the famous Bhiva Naik of Khandesh has been arrested by the Khandesh District Police while engaged in an affray in Jamner taluka.

SAPPERS AND MINERS FOR DELHI.

No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners has been ordered to proceed to Delhi for the Darbar. The company will proceed there on the 14th inst.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BALL.

The Bombay Presidency civilians gave their annual ball last night in the Council Hall which was beautifully decorated, and brightly illuminated with lights of different colours for the occasion. No trouble had been spared to give the building and the gardens a fairylike appearance. A profusion of evergreens, bunting and flags, gracefully disposed, adorned the ball room which presented indeed a beautiful sight. Shortly after nine o'clock the guests began to arrive and were received by Mr. Younghusband and other members of the committee. Lord Northcote and staff, and Sir Robert Low and staff were amongst the guests. The Government House band was in attendance as well as the band of the Bombay Pioneers. The fete was a complete success.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. I. C. S.

The annual cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and Indian Civil Service, which had to be put off till to-day owing to the rain, was commenced in fine weather this morning. The wicket was a bit sticky. The game was witnessed by numerous spectators. The Civil Service won the toss and made 113 runs in their first innings, while the Gymkhana made 154. The match will be resumed to-morrow. Scores :—

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.
FIRST INNINGS.

Arthur run out	11
Sale, c Jalalshah, b Field	12
Campbell, b Newsom	23
Mead, c substitute, b Drysdale	19
Knight, b Field	16
Elliott, b Drysdale	7
Curtis, b Field	0
Sheppard, c Newsom, b Drysdale	6
Younghusband, run out	1
Pratt, c Anderson, b Field	4
Keatings, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	113

POONA GYMKHANA
FIRST INNINGS.

Drysdale, c Campbell, b Elliott	48
Major Field, c Keatings, b Mead	7
Lieut. Furber, b Elliott	25
Captain Newsom, l b w, b Elliott	0
Hawley, st. Curtis, b Knight	16
Major Haselton, c Campbell, b Knight	18
Anderson, c Younghusband, b Knight	1
Captain Savile, b Knight	7
Major Welman, st. Pratt, b Knight	40
Henderson, c Knight, b Elliott	8
Jalalshah, not out	9
Extras	19
Total	152

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE RULING CHIEFS.

To the list of Ruling Chiefs invited by the Government of India to attend the Delhi Durbar, which was published a fortnight ago, the following particulars are now added :—

In the Bombay Presidency there will be twelve Political Officers in attendance on the guests.

In Bengal, the Raja of Hill Tippera has been added to the list.

In Assam the Political Agent in Manipur will accompany the Raja.

In Central India the Raja of Rajgarh has received an invitation, and the following Political Officers will attend : Colonel Herbert, Captain Cabitt, Major Impey, Captain Bevile, Major Roberts.

In Rajputana the Maharawal of Dungarpur, the Maharawat of Partabgarh, the Maharana of Udaipur have been added to the list.

The following is the list of the Ruling Chiefs invited by Local Governments and administrations to attend the Delhi Durbar. The list of the Ruling Chiefs invited by the Government of India has already been published :—

Madras : The Raja of Pudukota.

Bombay : The Chiefs of Cambay, Bansda, Janjira Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Dharangadhra Morvi, Gondal, Vankaner, Palitana, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Jasdan, Lhar, Rajpipla, Bariya, and Sunth ; the Sultan of Shihr and Mokalla, the Sultan of Lahej, the Fadthli Sultan.

Bengal : The Maharaja of Keunjhar, the Maharaja of Athmalik, the Raja of Gangpur, the Raja of Mohurbunj.

United Provinces : The Raja of Tehri (Garhwal).

Punjab : The Raja of Nalagarh (Hindur), the Raja of Keonthal, the Raja of Chamba, the Sardar of Kalsia, the Nawab of Loharu, the Nawab of Dujana, the son of the Nawab of Maler Kotla.

Burma : Mr. B. S. Carey, C. I. E, officer in charge and Mrs. Carey, Southern Shan States, Kan Kyi, K. S. M, Sawbwa of Mong nai ; Saw Maung, K S. M., Sawbwa of Yawng Hwe ; Saw Kawn Kiaw Intaleng, K S. M. Sawbwa of Kengtung ; Hkun Ti, K I M, Sawbwa of Mongpawm ; Sawlawi, T. D. M. Myoza of Kantarawadi ; Maung Po, A. T. M, Myoza of Psa Mong Hkam.

Northern Shan States : Saw Naw Maung, K. S. M. Sawbwa of South Shenvi.

Central Provinces : The Rajas of Sonpur, Rehrakhol, Bamra, Raigarh, Khairagarh and Makrai.

North-West Frontier Province : The Mehtar of Chitral, the Nawab of Dir, the Khan of Nawagai.

Baluchistan : The Jam of Las Bela.

Central India : The Raja of Jhabua, the Raja of Narsinghgarh, the Raja of Sailana, the Raja of Sitamar, the Rana of Barwani, the Thakur of Piplods, the Rao of Alipur.

Rajputana : The Chief of Shahpura, the Thakur of Lawa.

BREACHES ON THE B B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

EFFECT OF HEAVY RAIN.

THE continuous heavy rains which have been falling in Gujarat during the last few days, have caused minor breaches and washaways on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and also on the Godhra-Ratlam section of the same line. Yesterday morning a portion of the down line at mileage 113 from Bombay, between Damaun and Pardi Stations, was washed away in several places and the line in consequence was reported to be unsafe for passenger and goods traffic. This however has caused no serious interruption to the traffic as the railway authorities took immediate steps in diverting the whole traffic on the up-line, which is intact. A portion of the permanent way for a distance of about five hundred feet between the Chanchlao and Godha stations was also yesterday morning submerged in water resulting in the temporary suspension of traffic on that line. Steps are being taken for the repairs of the line.

We are officially informed that owing to heavy rain at Godhra the line between Godhra and Chanchelao stations of the Godhra Ratlam Railway was breached in several places yesterday but has since been repaired.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH AT POONA.

THE PARSI TEAM.

THE following gentlemen have been selected by the Parsi Presidency Match Committee to play for the Parsis against the Presidency XI at Poona on the 11th, 12th and 13th instant. The team will leave Victoria Terminus at 2 p. m. on the 10th idem :—

D. M. E. Pavri (Captain).	Mr. D. D. Kanga,
Mr. K. M. Mistry.	Mr. F. P. Colabawalla.
Mr. M. D. Balsara.	Mr. D. E. Mody.
Mr. J. F. Umrigar.	Mr. D. C. Daruvala.
Mr. N. C. Bapasola.	Mr. P. J. Chinoy.
Mr. R. P. Meherhomji,	

Player in waiting—Mr. R. P. Lalla. Umpire—Mr. K. K. Kharas.

Scorer and Hony. Secy.—Mr. J. M. Divecha.

Messrs. A. J. Mehta and H. D. Kanga will not be able to take part in this match, the former on account of ill health and the latter on account of his Examination (Medical College). It will be noted that the team presents several changes compared with the eleven who did duty at the Presidency match in Bombay last week. Besides Messrs. Daruwalla and Chinoy who have been brought in owing to the inability of Messrs. Mehta and H. D. Kanga to play, Mr. D. Raja (Jnr.), gives place to Mr. J. F. Umrigar, and Mr. D. E. Mody who was prevented by illness from taking part in the first match is again selected, Mr. G. Karaka who filled his place on the former occasion now retiring.

THE CALCUTTA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA TEAM.

The following is the team of the Bombay Gymkhana which will leave for Calcutta on Monday next to take in part the forthcoming Calcutta Rugby Tournament :—R. C. Blair, W. N. Thompson, P. Edgecombe, C. M. Ward, A. R. Cowman, Lt.-Sargent, H. M. Kendall, P. Hewson, A. D Shanks, A. Forbes, Capt. Cowie, H. S. Turnbull, A. Livetus, F. A. Chapman, and P. J. Arnot.

ENTICING AWAY A WOMAN.

THE EFFECT OF A CHARM.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case in which one Damodar Laxmidas, a Brahmin mendicant was charged with enticing away, on the 26th February last, one Narmada, wife of Raichand Moti, an iron-smith residing at Parel, near Victoria Gardens, and with stealing gold and silver ornaments valued at about Rs. 175 and Rs. 20 in cash belonging to the complainant. Mr. Sorabshaw B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. M. D. Vedant, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

Accused, in his defence, said that he knew nothing of the case. All that Narmada had said was untrue. He and his wife left Bombay on the 15th of February last, when some of the witnesses of the complainant had come to see him off on the Railway Station. When he and his wife reached Virumgaum they were detained in the quarantine camp there for 3 days. Subsequently he had gone to Chenas in Gaekwar territory. He was not in Bombay on the day in question.

The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Kulu correspondent of the Lahore paper mentions that the late wanton destruction of mile and furlong stones on the roadside in that district was due rather to superstition than to any other reason : they were believed to be, with their unknown characters, nothing more or less than "belaiti jadu" stones, put up for some unknown, but probably malign, purpose, and it was only prudent to get rid of them before the spells inscribed upon them could do any harm to crops or cattle !

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE COMING SEASON.

PROVINCIAL MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

THE recess has this year been short, and the autumn musical season will begin next week with the opening of the Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall. On the following Monday the season of opera in English will start at Covent Garden. The Queen's Hall concerts will be on much the same lines as heretofore ; but this year special attention will be paid to British music. Among the novelties already accepted is an arrangement of the dances from Miss Ethel Smyth's "Der Wald"—that is to say, the brightest portion of that opera. The arrangement is being made by the composer herself. New compositions have also been written for the Queen's Hall concerts by Mr. Rutland Boughton, Mr. Ernest Blake, Mr. Joseph Holbrooke, Mr. Charles Maclean, and, of course, Mr. Pitt. The general programmes will likewise comprise works by Sir Arthur Sullivan, Dr. Elgar, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mr. Edward German, Mr. Hamish MacCunn, and Dr. Cowen. The general orchestral repertory will, of course, be largely drawn upon for the Queen's Hall concerts. During the first two months of the season Schubert's eight symphonies will be performed in chronological order on Tuesday evenings, the programmes on those nights also comprising some of the orchestral works of Brahms. There has, we believe, been no Schubert cycle of this sort since Mr. Manns, for the first time in England, performed the whole of Schubert's symphonies on successive Saturdays at the Crystal Palace twenty-one years ago, at a time when four of the symphonies were still in manuscript. The list, of course, excludes the seventh symphony in E which is a mere skeleton. It is true it was, at the suggestion of Sir George Grove, finished by Mr. J. F. Barnett (Sullivan declined the task) for the Crystal Palace in 1883, but it only attained to a couple of performances. On the first six Wednesdays of the Queen's Hall season Tschaikowsky's six symphonies will be performed in chronological order, and on the first nine Fridays we are to hear in order of opus number the complete cycle of Beethoven's symphonies, the finale to "Choral" being, it is assumed, omitted. Mondays, as usual, will be Wagner nights, and on Thursdays and Saturdays we may expect miscellaneous programmes. Mr. Henry Wood, who is a director of the joint stock company formed to run the orchestra, will, of course, be conductor and Mr. Robert Newman will retain his old post of manager.

Mr. Forbes Robertson, autobiographical in the pages of "M. A. P.," reminds us that, like Mr. Weedon Grossmith, it was as a painter, and not as an actor, that he began his career. He was a student at the Royal Academy Schools for three years, where he met Ford Madox Brown and Rossetti—to whom he sat for Dante in "Love Kissing Beatrice." It was Mr. W. G. Wills, the author of "Charles I." who persuaded him to go on the stage, after seeing him upon one of the very few occasions that he acted as an amateur. He obtained a first engagement at the not contemptible salary of £4 a week, and was fortunate enough almost at once to become a member of a provincial company, managed by Charles Reade, of which Miss Eilen Terry and Mr. Phelps were both members. "Mr. Phelps I regard, says Mr. Forbes Robertson, "as my master." And the portrait painted by the younger actor of the distinguished manager of Sadler's Wells, which now hangs in the Garrick Club, is one of several tributes of the admiration in which he held him. It will be remembered, also, that it was Mr. Forbes Robertson who supported the dying Phelps at his last dramatic breakdown upon the stage. Why is it that stage adaptations of well-known novels are never announced singly, but at least in twos and threes, if not in battalions? The latest play is Ouida's "Under Two Flags. Miss Annie Hughes announces a version, to be produced at some time after "A Country Mouse" has left the Prince of Wales's, travelled round the suburbs, returned to a redecorated Criterion, and concluded its very successful career. Miss Ida Molesworth, whose histrionic successes have mostly been scored in Manchester, has another version, to be given on September 1st, at the Coronet. And Miss Louise Beaudet is said to have a third.

WE are now within measurable distance of the provincial musical festivals, which will this year be more numerous than ever, they indeed, occupying the greater part of next month and practically the whole of October. Whether the festivals will prove so important as usual is altogether another question, and, at any rate, none of our leading composers seem to be represented in the various programmes by any new work of large dimensions. We can now deal only with the festivals announced for September. Nothing has yet been heard concerning a Hanley Festival, and it is assumed, therefore, that this celebration has been postponed. If this be the case, the decision is undoubtedly wise. It has been announced that in the first week of next month the Preston Guild will hold a musical festival extending over four days. But no details are to hand, except that Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mr. William Green, and Mr. Andrew Black have been engaged as vocalists. The oldest of the provincial musical festivals is that of the Three Choirs, and the 179th celebration will commence at Worcester on September 7, when in the course of an orchestral service, a new Dedication Ode, "O Praise the Lord," by Mr. Herbert Brewer, will be produced for the first time. The general programmes will begin with "Elijah" and close with "Messiah," these two oratorios, indeed, invariably attracting more money to the festival coffers than the whole of the rest of the concerts put together. The novelties of the festival will be Dr. Walford Davies' half-programme oratorio, "The Temple," and the third part of Dr. Horatio Parker's "Saint Christopher," both of which will be produced on September 10 ; while in the evening of the same day are promised as novelties the overture "Melpomene" by the American composer, Mr. G. W. Chadwick, and Mr. Granville Bantock's orchestral poem "The Witch of Atlas". The general programmes will likewise comprise Handel's Coronation Anthem, Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," Dvorak's "Stabat Mater," Bach's Church cantata, "The Lord is a sun and a shield," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." The principal vocalists will be Mesdames Albani, Sobrino, Squire, Brema, Crossley, and Muriel Foster ; Messrs. Green, Hast, Black, Lane, Wilson, and Plunket Greene. Mr. Ivor Atkins will conduct. Next in order of date will come the Scarborough Musical Festival, which will begin on the 17th prox. There are no novelties, but the programmes will include "Elijah," "Messiah," and Berlioz's "Faust," besides some symphonies, Wagnerian, and miscellaneous programmes. Dr. Cowen will conduct, and the principal vocalists will be Mesdames Agnes Nicholls, Crossly, Elvey, and Bradley ; Messrs. Greene, Black, Brearley, and Knowles. The chorus masters are Dr. Ely and Mr. Patman, and with the band the executants will number 300. An experimental festival was tried at Scarborough some time ago, but this is the first festival held at this fashionable seaside resort on a three-days scale.

The musical portion of the Coronation service on Saturday went through practically without a hitch. So far from there being to much of music, at one point there was not enough of it, and the second half of Sir Hubert Parry's anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me," had to be repeated for the sole reason that the Royal procession up the Abbey took longer than was anticipated. This section of Parry's new anthem, the placid "O Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem," came out with delightfully refreshing effect after the Latin "Vivats" of the Westminster King's scholars. The most enjoyable of the music however, included the adaptation from a portion of one of Sullivan's "Light of the World" choruses, the adaptation of one of Purcell's Latin hymns, Stainer's sevenfold "Amen" (the last few notes of which were transferred to the new "echo" organ in the triforium), and the threefold "Amen" of Orlando Gibbons. Of all this music we gave a description on Saturday. There was one unexpected though very welcome addition to the music heard before the service proper, namely, the hymn "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." It is betraying no secret to say that this is the favourite hymn of King

Edward, as it was of John Bright; and its popularity is doubtless due as much to Dr. Watt's familiar words as to the noble tune, "St. Anne's," with which it is usually associated. The tune, it is now generally admitted, is by Dr. Croft, who at the beginning of the eighteenth century was organist at Westminster Abbey. The Marches, too, before the service on Saturday went very well, especially Dr. Cowen's Coronation March, which was played and repeated as the procession of the Prince and Princess of Wales passed up the church.

The statement confidently made by some of the Paris papers that the King had specially chosen Dr. Saint-Saens' new Coronation March to accompany his own procession was, of course, purely imaginative; for it had all along been decided that Sir Hubert Parry's anthem was to be sung on his Majesty's entrance. But the Saint-Saens march was duly performed. This march makes considerable use of a melody attributed to King Henry VIII., who, it is well known, was a good musician. The tune in question is that entitled the "Kynge's Ballade," or "Passetyme with Good Companye"; and it is in the British Museum collection. The Coronation Marches by Sir A. C. Mackenzie and Mr. P. Godfrey were also performed. Last of all, after the ceremony was over, an imposing effect was gained by the choral version of Wagner's "Kaiser March," one of the very few pieces d'occasion which have lived. It would scarcely be in good taste to criticise the performance, but it is only fair to say that, considering the forces available and the manner in which they were disposed, Sir F. Bridge and his associates are entitled to ungrudging praise for the result actually achieved. Mr. Barton McGuckin, who, by the way, was a member of the Coronation choir, on Friday attained his jubilee, or in other words was fifty years of age. Another date is, we are aware, given in the musical dictionaries, but they are wrong. The popular Irish tenor has been a singer for forty years, for as a boy of ten he became a member of the choir of Armagh Cathedral, where Robert Turle taught him. He first sang at a London concert at the Crystal Palace in 1874, and for many years he was one of the leading tenors of the Carl Rosa Company. On the last visit to London of the troupe he superintended the stage arrangements at the Lyceum performances. Mr. McGuckin has now practically given up singing for teaching. Two of his pupils, Miss Booth, a mezzo soprano, and Mr. MacClennan, a tenor, have been engaged for the coming English opera season at Covent Garden, while another pupil, Miss Mabel Brain, a contralto, has been engaged for three years both at Messrs. Boosey's Ballad Concerts and for Messrs. Harrison's tours.

Miss Nance O'Neil is certainly ambitious. During her season at the Adelphi Theatre she will attempt most of the tragic roles with which Madame Sarah Bernhardt and Signora Duse have made us familiar as well as appearing in at least one play in the grand declamatory manner which is associated with no less a histrionic giant than Ristori. This is Giacometti's "Elizabeth," a drama on the subject of the Virgin Queen which was brought to England more than forty years ago by the great Italian actress. Among other plays is her repertoire will be "Magda," "Camille," "Macbeth," "Ingomar," a play with Marie Antoinette as central figure, two by Ibsen (one of which has not been seen in England), and possibly some Sardou plays and a piece based on one of Dickens's stories. Mark Twain's play, "Pudden-Head Wilson," is to be given in England next year. It will be played here by the American actress, Miss Jane Oaker. A new musical comedy by Mr. Sidney Jones, composer of "The Geisha," "San Toy," and "The Greek Slave," was produced at the Brighton Theatre Royal on Monday. A crowded audience included Mr. George Edwardes and Mr. Tom B. Davis, each presumably with an eye on the piece for future production in London. Although there was rather too large a proportion of musical numbers to acted dialogue for a piece of this kind, and although the libretto was rather too strongly reminiscent of the phenomenally successful "Dorothy," several of the numbers, and especially Mr. Sydney Ellison's ingenious stage management, were quite admirable. The libretto, by Mr. G. H. Jessop—who was also responsible for the libretto of Professor Villiers Stanford's "Shamus O'Brien"—was graceful, if not particularly original. One number, "A Merry Mediæval Maid," sung by Mr. Richard Green, was delightful, and "Once Too Often" was also a bright and catching melody. Miss Decima Moore and Miss Sybil Arundale did full justice to the chief female parts.

Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Cecil Raleigh, Mr. Herbert Standing, Mr. Sydney Valentine, Mr. C. M. Laurie, Mr. Conway Tearle, and Mr. H. Reeves Smith are included in the cast of Mr. Cecil Raleigh's new autumn drama, for which rehearsals will begin in a week's time at Drury Lane. "The marriage of Kitty" has been chosen as the title of Mr. Cosmo Gordon-Lennox's adaptation of "La Passerelle," with which Mr. Charles Frohman opens what he announces as a "special season" (he does not say in what way this is to differ from an ordinary season), at the Duke of York's on the 19th. Messrs. Leonard Boyne and Gilbert Hare and Miss Ellis Jeffreys will be included in the cast in addition to Miss Marie Tempest. It may be presumably taken, therefore, that Mr. Boyne will not appear in Mrs. Lewis Waller's production of Rudyard Kipling's "The Story of the Gadsby's" which is also announced for the early autumn, the date given being September 6th. Mr. Perks has supplied the information that the Wesleyan body will try to buy out Mrs. Langtry's rights in the Imperial Theatre—which forms part of their newly acquired property in the Royal Aquarium—but will not occupy the site themselves. There is a possibility of Mr. John Hare shortly appearing as the Abbe Constantin, with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, the latter of whom, by the way, was presented—as was also Miss Ellen Terry—with a silver loving cup by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, on the conclusion of the run of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," on Friday.

A CROWDED ABBEY.

£1,340 TAKEN IN ONE DAY FOR THE CHARITIES.

The idea of throwing Westminster Abbey open to the public for a few days, so that they may see it just as it was when the King was crowned, has proved to be one of the happiest of inspirations. Throughout the first day from ten o'clock in the morning until six in the afternoon the Abbey was thronged. When the doors were closed at six, 5,361 persons had passed through the turnstiles and as they paid 5s. each that meant a capital sum of £1,340 5s. for the charities. Besides this number 718 Imperial soldiers were admitted free. What charities will share in the benefits is not yet decided. It is hoped that a large part will go to the Westminster Poor Fund and the Westminster Female Refuge, both of which have suffered heavily from the lack of the periodical collections in the Abbey. When the visitor has paid his entrance fee he passes through the turnstile into the Annexe. The temporary building which from the outside looks so low and small beneath the towering bulk of the Abbey is in reality a spacious and lofty baronial hall. There are four large pieces of tapestry framed in gold; and here and there on the walls are trophies of helms, and cuirasses and shields and a few full suits of armour.

Let into the wall, as if it were part of the Annexe itself is the western entrance to the Abbey. Through the oaken pannelled doors appears a wholly unfamiliar view of the Abbey. Narrowed by the tiers of seats the nave is like an immensely high cloister, closed in by the fluted columns. The rich blue carpet is up, but pieces of it are displayed across the seats, with policemen on guard. "May I touch it?" asks one woman out of three. "No, madam" replies the constable; "that's what we're here for." Gleaming with electric light the dominant note of the sacrarium was a rich gold. The red and gold frontal of the altar, the crimson and gold chairs of recognition, blended in a stately and regal picture. But the centre of it was the bare and battered old chair and the ancient chunk of stone on which the King was anointed and crowned. Special privileges were extended to Colonials and Indian troopers. During the morning 200 Colonials were shown over the Abbey by Archdeacon Willberforce and his op... Weldon. Late in the afternoon a detachment of Indian troopers arrived. They were taken within the barrier to see the theatre and the Confessor's chapel. They were even permitted to touch the mystic stone of Scone, and they lingered with admiring appreciation the canopy of pale gold above it.

GOODS MEASURES AT ISSUE.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATES.

Yesterday Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, heard the case in which Mr. William Michael, late senior measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, charged Oswald Kenneth Wrafter, lately a measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Haji Lalji Hemaney, who superintended the import and export cargo of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company, with forgery, cheating, using as genuine a forged document, and falsifying certificates. Mr. P. Goudinho, pleader, with Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Wadia of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, solicitors, defended the second accused.

Mr. Frederic Noel-Paton examined by Mr. Goudinho said that he had examined exhibit C. and the certificates No. 177 and 178 bearing the signature of Wrafter. He found some difference. The counterfoil No. 265 was in Michael's handwriting. He compared the whole of exhibit A. with certificate No. 265 as passed by Wrafter. On the first lot of 158 bales the exhibit A showed four individual measurements, while the certificate No. 235 showed six individual measurements. In the lot of 200 bales exhibit A showed 5 individual measurements, while the certificate showed eight. He had not found any counterfoils in Wrafter's handwriting corresponding to the respective measurements mentioned in exhibits C., D. and E. Accused No. 1 made a certain statement to him on the 11th of May last. It was made one day after Mr. Calkins saw him. Accused No. 1 was then under suspension. One Mr. Clyne also made a statement to him in answer to a series of questions put to him. He did not make any written statement to him. Neither accused No. 2 nor any one on his behalf had seen witness about this case. Accused No. 1 made a report to him about certain consignment per s. s. Mikemaru, which consignments he believed belonged to Messrs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company. Counterfoils Nos. 264 and 266 represented measurements of goods shipped by Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company and bore the same date as the certificate No. 265.

Mr. Goudinho: Does counterfoil No. 265 represent the measurement of a part only of the consignment of Messrs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company by the s. s. Sobraon

Witness: It is part of the total goods forwarded per s. s. Sobraon by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company but I cannot tell whether they are all going to the same port.

Mr. Goudinho called for the production of certificates corresponding with counterfoils Nos. 264 and 266, with a view to compare them with the counterfoils Nos. 234 and 266.

Mr. Davar: I object to Mr. Goudinho going into any question as to the measurement of the certificates Nos. 264 and 266. Any reference, to those certificated is entirely irrelevant in this enquiry, it not being a subject matter of the charge. Complainant is not entitled to prove any irregularity or offence in respect of those certificates.

Mr. Kapadia raised the same objection.

Mr. Goudinho; We cannot say anything about them unless we have got the certificates. We don't want to make them subjects of charges but we intend to prove from them the guilty knowledge of the accused No. 1.

After hearing further arguments of counsels on both sides his Worship ruled that any inquiry with regard to certificates Nos. 264 and 263 was irrelevant.

Mr. Paton was further examined by Mr. Goudinho and the Court afterwards adjourned.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Javer Jagjivan was charged by the Bombay Municipality with not having complied with sections 308 and 309 of the Bombay Municipal Act directing him to remove the galleries to his premises, Nos. 164-166 which overhang Cavel Street. Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., solicitors, appeared for the Municipality, while Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, defended the accused.

The accused was charged before Mr. Binning, late acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with not having complied with the requisition, under sections 308 and 309 of the Bombay Municipal Act, directing him to remove the galleries to his premises Nos. 164-166 which overhang Cavel Street, and Mr Binning made the reference to the Court on the following two questions of law:—(1) Whether Mr. Strangman's decision in case No.32 of 1901, wherein the accused was charged by the Municipality with having commenced to execute such work as is described in clause A—making addition to building—section 342 of the Municipal Act 3 of 1888, at the same premises without Municipal approval and contrary to the provisions of section 347 of the Act, and was acquitted on 6th July 1901, operates as an acquittal which precludes the Municipality from bringing the present charge as to the whole or any part of the said galleries? (2) Whether the decision of the last question should be governed by sections 403 (2) and 235 or by sections 403 (1) and 237 of the Criminal Procedure Code?

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty considered the reference at the High Court and replied to the first question of the Presidency Magistrate in the negative.

His Worship after hearing the arguments of counsels on both sides convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Last evening a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Hall, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRAR.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate, the following be substituted for bye law 27—"The Registrar shall be ordinarily appointed by the Senate at an ordinary annual meeting except when a vacancy occurs between two such meetings, when he may be appointed at any other meeting of the Senate. His term of office shall be two years, provided that when he is elected at any meeting of the Senate other than the ordinary annual meeting, he shall hold office till the second ordinary annual meeting after such election."

Mr. S. Bhandarkar seconded the proposition, which was carried.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

The Rev. Father Freckmann proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the whole of the para. headed "University School Final Examination" (p. 107 of the Calendar for 1901-1902) be omitted, and the following substituted in place thereof:—

"To pass the Examination the Candidate must obtain one-third of the full marks in each of the necessary subjects, one-fourth of the full marks in each subject of the optional group, and a total of 250. A candidate who takes up Group E must obtain one-fourth of the full marks in practical carpentry. No credit to be given for the second optional group unless the candidate shall have passed in each subject of that group."

Mr. Subramany Ayer seconded the proposition, which was agreed to. The Senate then dispersed.

GENERAL HUTTON AND HIS AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE SCHEME.

STRAINED RELATIONS WITH SIR WM. LYNE.

A sensation was caused in Federal official circles to-day, says a Melbourne message, dated August 15, when it became known that strained relations existed between the Acting-Minister for Defence and the Federal Commandant, Major-General Hutton. On Thursday last, the full context of a scheme, which had for its object the establishment of military instructional schools throughout the Commonwealth and which had been drawn up by Major-General Hutton, was published in the Press. It appears, however, that Major-General Hutton omitted to submit his proposals to Sir Wm. Lyne before he made them public, and Sir William is now incensed at what he regards their "premature publication." The Acting-Minister for Defence has, therefore, written to Major-General Hutton asking for an explanation, and he has also written an official minute upon the subject. The matter will be brought under the notice of the Cabinet.

Sir Wm. Lyne speaking with considerable heat to-day, said:—"Major-General Hutton had no right to make the scheme public before consulting me. The matter is one that the Cabinet should have considered first. If it means anything at all, it involves the establishment of special schools and the expenditure of public money—how much money, I don't know—but I must have this information before the matter goes further. It may be a very excellent scheme—I don't say that it is not—but I don't know anything about it; and, until I do, it cannot be carried into effect. I must be able to lay it before my colleagues in the Cabinet, and it is for us to decide whether any money is to be spent in the direction, which, I believe, is indicated in the scheme."

WORSHIP OF THE GOD VITHOBA AT PUNDHARPUR.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty considered at the High Court on Tuesday an application for revision of an order passed by Mr. A. F. Maconochie, District Magistrate of Sholapur, on the 12th July last. The application was for revision of an order directing the petitioners Vasudeo Abajee Punjari and others, to abstain from interfering with the Badves in the performance of the daily worship of the god Vithoba at Pundharpur, and directing the Badves alone to perform the said worship. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the applicants, the Hon. Mr. Mehta with Mr. S. S. Patakar for the opponents; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in delivering the Court's judgment after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, said: This is an application by certain Pujaries asking this Court to interfere, in its revisional capacity, with an order passed by the District Magistrate of Sholapur under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and asking this Court to revise that order, and set it aside on the ground that the order is illegal and "ultra vires." The grounds on which this application is based, have been put forward at great length by the learned counsel for the applicants. These grounds are, firstly that the order is "ex parte"; secondly, that there is no limit to the duration of the operation of the order; thirdly, that there has been no proper investigation of the question; fourthly, that the order is prejudicial to the rights of the Pujaries; fifthly, that it is undesirable that the District Magistrate should interfere in disputes of this character; and sixthly, and this is really the only ground which we feel called upon to consider, whether the order is justified by the terms of the section. Now, from our point of view, the only question before us, is, whether the District Magistrate had jurisdiction to pass an order of this kind, and whether he has exceeded his jurisdiction? Our attention has been called to various cases, namely I. L. R. 24 Bombay, 527; 19 Calcutta, 127, and other cases, where it has been held that the Magistrate has no jurisdiction; but these cases can be no guide to us in disposing of this application, because what we have to consider is, what are the facts and circumstances which were before the mind of the magistrate, when he passed the order; and we have to test the legality of this order by the facts in this particular case. Now the Magistrate states in his order that it appears from the affidavit and the application presented to him, that there is a risk of disturbance of peace and tranquillity; that annoyance and injury are being actually caused to many persons on account of the refusal of the Pujaries to perform their duties, the daily puja; and their refusal to allow any one else to perform the said duties, by reason of which the daily puja of the god Vithoba has been stopped. Then he goes on to say that the pilgrimage of Ashadee Ekadashi is approaching; that thousands of people are flocking to Pandharpur for performing the darshan and that the greatest irritation is being caused by the stoppage of the puja. Moreover, orthodox people are unable to take their food unless they have seen this idol worshipped, and they are in consequence fasting to the injury of their health. He finds that, under all these circumstances, a speedy remedy is desirable; and therefore he proceeds to pass the order under section 144. That section has relation to temporary order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger. Now, the magistrate's order is that certain persons, whom he names particularly and who are named in the petition presented by the Badves to the District Magistrate, and the Shewadharies, Pujaries, and the public generally, should abstain from interfering with the Badves in the performance of the daily puja of the god Vithoba; and he further orders that the Badves shall perform the said puja, the Pujaries having refused to perform their part. It has been contended that that order goes beyond the terms of the section. We listened carefully to the arguments on both sides, and we gave this point our consideration, and we have come to the conclusion that the order of the magistrate is quite within the terms of the section. He is empowered to direct any person to abstain from a certain act; and he is empowered also to direct persons to take order with certain property in their possession or under their management. Now, it cannot be denied that the temple of the good Vithoba at Pundharpur is under the managment of the Badves; and as the High Court's decision referred to by both parties in this case at page 182 printed judgments for 1891, lays down, the Badves are responsible for the due performance of the "puja"; and the Badves have the right to bid Pujaries and Shewadharies to perform their duties. Now, the only question before the magistrate, was whether the abstension by all these parties from performing the "puja" would cause any risk or danger to human life, health, or safety, and risk or danger to public tranquillity; and if he was of opinion that it would cause that risk, he was acting within the powers conferred by the section; and this being the case, his discretion cannot consistently with the provisions of section 435 (3,) be interferred with by this court in revision. We reject the application.

THE MONT BLANC DISASTER.

A WILFUL RUNNING INTO DANGER.

SOLE SURVIVOR'S NARRATIVE.

Two French tourists, named Maudult and Staebling, belonging to the French Alpine Club, accompanied by two guides, during an ascent of Mont Blanc, were surprised by a terrible snowstorm at the Col du Dome on Friday, August 8, and were frozen to death. The guides, who attempted to go back to the Grands Mulets, fell themselves in the crevasses of the Petit Plateau. One was killed, the other having a miraculous escape.

Reuter's correspondent at Chamonix telegraphs the following details:—There were many ascents of Mont Blanc organised for Saturday, and at eight o'clock in the morning a Chamoniard, who makes a business of enabling visitors to watch climbers through a powerful telescope for a few centimes was canning the mountain previous to adjusting his instrument when he was amazed to see two men running at full speed down the steep snow slope of the Coin du Dome. It was not long before the leader feel headlong into a crevasse, and within a few minutes the second disappeared into another crevasse. Alarm was given, and the guide-chief promptly organised a number of relief expeditions, the first of which left Chamonix within half an hour, but an hour before this it was known by three parties ascending Mont Blanc that the amateurs of the hapless caravan had perished. These parties slept at the Grands Mulets on Friday night and resumed the climb at four on Saturday. By seven they had reached the summit of the Grand Plateau. There they met M. Blanc, the Bonneval guide, and Culet, the porter, who accompanied the Frenchmen. M. Blanc, was badly frostbitten about the ears and hands. He told them all that had happend. The porter, whose head was wrapped in a handkerchief, was too ill to speak. His feet and hands were frostbitten. No one seemed to think that he needed more assistance than cognac or coffee, after bestowing which they continued their way to the summit of Mont Blanc.

One of the parties found the bodies of the young Frenchmen, both of them in their twenties. They were lying near the Dome du Gouter, within 150 metres of the Caltor Observatory. The bodies were carried down to near the Coin du Dome, an hour and a half below the Grand Plateau, but the party were unable to reach the Grands Mulets owing to a huge intervening crevasse. The remains were eventually recovered by Chamonix guides. Meantime other guides reached the crevasses into which M. Blanc and the porter had been precipitated, and volunteers were lowered with ropes. The crevasse where the porter met his fate is broad at the top, but narrows towards the bottom, where the sides join. The porter fell in head first, and death must have been instantaneous. Blanc escaped miraculously. Though he had a sheer drop of thirty-four metres he was almost uninjured, save on the head, which was cut by falling ice. He was imprisoned for six hours in the ice before he was rescued.

THE GUIDE'S GRAPHIC STORY.

Blanc returned to Chamonix on Sunday. He is a short robust fellow, about twenty-six. In an interview with Reuter's correspondent he said that their party left the Grands Mulets at noon on Friday. The weather was fine with a few clouds. He had previously made numerous ascents with MM. Maudult and Staebling. Both were excellent climbers, but were self-willed and disinclined to follow professional advice. He himself had previously ascended Mount Blanc eight or ten times. No sooner had the party reached the Petit Plateau than a blinding snow storm began. He counselled return, but MM Maudlt and Staebling persisted that the Vallot Observatory was conveniently close, and that they could take shelter there. The storm increased with such violence that by four o'clock they were unable to stand on their feet. The observatory was invisible owing to the snow, although as a matter of fact it was comparatively close at hand. The only course now was to burrow in the snow. This was done, and the four huddled together for ten hours, abating their last drop of cognac, until two o'clock, when M. Staebling expired. Within ten minutes M. Maudult, who had evidently been becoming weaker and weaker, also breathed his last. He had just strength enough to whisper the word "Adieu." It was four o'clock before the storm abated. M. Blanc and the porter then attempted to find their way down to the Grands Mulets. After he had described their meeting with the other parties M. Blanc was asked how it was possible, seeing he knew the mountain thoroughly, that he could have rushed blindly into a crevasse, which could have been easily skirted by the merest neophyte. He replied: "My comrade and myself were so exhausted by the hardships of the night and overcome by our terrible experience that we were really madmen for the time being.

THE IRON INDUSTRY IN MYSORE.

When Mr. Tata is engaged in reviving the iron industry of India, special interest attaches to a pamphlet on "Iron-smelting in Mysore" by Mr. V. S. Sambrasiva Iyer, B. Sc., L.C.E., of the Mysore State Service. The writer, in the course of an interesting account of the present state of the industry, says:—

The ore from which iron is extracted is either a fine magnetite sand or some variety of brown haematite or another.

The magnetite sand is almost always collected from the sandy beds of watercourses draining extensive areas intersected by numerous dolerite dykes. But the number of furnaces utilising this ore is much smaller than that where the brown haematite is used. And this paper deals entirely with the details of iron-smelting where brown haematite is used.

The brown haematite, is a more or less hydrated sesquioxide of iron. It contains about 75 80 per cent of the pure sesquioxide, Fe, O, and yields on smelting, from 50 55 per cent of metallic iron. It is thus rich inasmuch asores of iron yielding slightly over 25 per cent. of the metal are found to pay the costs of smelting in England and other countries. The ore is free from impurities such as phosphorus or sulphur, but contains about 3 per cent of manganese, which metal renders the iron hard, steely and finer-grained, when its quantity in the iron is not much over 1 per cent. The ore is found in practically inexhaustible quantities in many parts of the Mysore Province. It is thus rich, pure and abundant, and it is easily reduced also. Thus the ore found in some parts of the Province, satisfies fully all the conditions necessary to render it a good one. It is easily quarried with the help of pickaxes and shovels. The sorting of the ore and the breaking of it into pieces of suitable size are finished at the quarry itself. It is then transported to the furnace as head loads or on the backs of buffaloes or asses filled in gunny bags, two coolies being employed to do all this work.

The fuel used for smelting the ore is ordinary wood charcoal prepared locally by charring the selected kinds of green wood, stacked in shallow pits or on the surface of the ground, in which latter case the stack is well protected by a cover of green leaves to prevent combustion and complete oxidation. Bamboo charcoal is preferred for the smith's furnace.

The smelting furnace is of a primitive type. Its shape and dimensions are observed to be pretty uniform in the several villages; the variations, if any, being comparatively slight. It is made up of three different parts of three distinct shapes—conical cylindrical and funnel shaped. The first or conical, is an earthen pot of the shape of a short truncated cone with its larger and bottom section resting on the top of the second—a vertical hollow cylinder of the same section; while on the upper and smaller section of the cone rests the third—which is a funnel-shaped earthen pot, to receive the ore and fuel.

Mr. Sambasiva Iyer points out that there are evidences that in ancient India the iron and steel industries were in a much more flourishing condition than they are in now. The main causes seem to have been the absence of means of communication before British rule, the decline in the supply of wood fuel, the importation of British iron and steel, and the sale of secondhand rails and scrap iron by the railway companies. The writer goes on to consider whether it would be possible to revive the industry. After pointing out the great waste in the present methods of smelting, he says: The question of revival is for the present merely a question of improvements to be effected in the dimensions and working of the furnace, as the primitive methods now in use are not only wasteful of energy and of capital but are not suited to the present condition of the trade in Mysore. Let it be maintained that it is not advantageous to the country to increase the number of furnaces, just at present. Then any attempts at a revival may safely stop, for the time being, with some suitable improvements being affected in the wasteful methods of smelting now in vogue in Mysore.

To be effective, the improvements proposed should be made along lines already familiar to the smelters. The size of the furnace may be increased proportionately, utilising as much as possible, the services of old experienced men called Vajas, who are now the sole custodians of all information and figures relating to the construction and working of the furnaces and also, I dare say, possess, a part at least, of the skill of the ancient smelters so much praised by some of the famous experts of the present day. The furnaces may be built permanently and of pucca materials. The inside may be lined with fire bricks, the materials for preparing which may easily be found in the neighbourhood; or potstone may be utilised for the same purpose, as it is plentifully found all over the province.

That the revival of the iron smelting industry with charcoal as fuel should start on a small scale and that it should utilise as much of the indigenous skilled labour as possible in the commencement are not merely what may be dictated by an ordinary sense of precaution. They are also found to be supported by the lessons one might learn, from the failures of the several English Companies started in Southern India, in spite of the very material support rendered by the Madras Government to those Companies.

The writer after making a number of other suggestions points out the need there is for investigation and the chance for young men with a scientific education. It is to be hoped that when the Tata Research Institute is established in Bangalore, adequate attention will be paid to this important subject.

LABOUR RECRUITING BY CEYLON AND THE STRAITS.

The Singapore "Free Press" of the 18th August, states:—The "Government Gazette" contains a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Straits Government on the question of recruiting labourers for the Straits and Federated Malay States from the Bombay Presidency. It points out that the Straits and Ceylon enjoy a special privilege in being free from the restrictions which are ordinarily imposed under the Indian Emigration Act upon the emigration of unskilled labour from India to foreign countries. "The specially favourable position of the Straits Settlements in this respect is due to their geographical situation and to the close connection which they have for many years past maintained with India. Until some 35 years ago they formed part of the Indian Empire, the sea voyage is short and easy, the emigration is of old standing, extensive and continuous, and sprang up spontaneously as a natural result of easy intercommunication. It is still largely unassisted; the term of contract is short, there is a constant stream of labourers going and returning between the countries, the conditions in the country of emigration are completely known to the classes from which emigrants are drawn, and any change for the worse in those conditions would instantly produce its effect upon the supply. But these considerations apply only to the Madras Presidency, from which the supply of labour for the Colony has hitherto been drawn, and cannot be used to justify the recruitment of labourers under the same conditions from any other part of India. In freeing emigration for the Straits Settlements and Ceylon from the restrictions which apply to emigration to other countries outside India, it was always understood that the recruiting operations of the two Colonies would be confined to the South of India."

Therefore, says the Government of India, the attempts to recruit in the Ahmednagar district in 1902 should not have been made, and the Government is not prepared at present to sanction recruitment in the Bombay Presidency. "The Madras Presidency affords an ample field for recruitment and is the natural source of labour supply for the Straits Settlements. If it is found that the supply of coolies is insufficient, the Government of India apprehend that the reason will be found in the fact that the terms offered are not sufficiently attractive."

The Government of India is mighty particular about allowing its starving millions to be well-fed and housed in a land that is a part of the same Empire as India is, where droughts and famines are not, and whose Government is very bit as careful for the well-being of its labourers as is the grandmother of Simla.

HIGH TREASON IN BURMA.

A case of considerable interest is occupying the attention of the Judges of the Lower Burma Chief Court. A Burman named San Baw and eight others were convicted last year of attempted dacoity. On appeal to the Lower Burma Chief Court, they were acquitted and discharged. Another graver charge of waging war against the King could not be prosecuted, as the sanction of the Local Government had not been obtained under Chapter 6, I. P. C. After their release from jail, this sanction was obtained. The accused were retried for attempting to wage war against the King, and were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from seven years' rigorous in San Baw's case to lesser terms in the case of four other accused. Against these sentences the accused all appealed before Mr. Justice Irwin, who on the 27th ultimo referred the following two questions to a Full Bench for decision. The first was the acquittal of appellants for preparation to commit dacoity, a bar to subsequent trial on the same facts, for collecting arms to wage war against the King under section 403, clause 1, Code of Criminal Procedure; the second was a confession of San Baw, first appellant, properly admitted in evidence under section 30 of the Evidence Act. The 9th instant has been fixed for argument.

THE INDIAN CORONATION TROOPS.

THEIR SAYINGS AND FEELINGS.

RELATED BY MISS CORNELIA SORABJI.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji contributes the following letter to the "Spectator" of the 9th instant (the day after the last Mail left England):—

On the sad reason for the postponement of the Coronation, said one Sikh soldier; "What was the Badshah's Body Guard doing to let any one approach the Badshah with a knife? The Lord of the Empire should have had Sikhs for his Body Guard.—the thing could not then have been possible?" For knife of surgery was to him "unknown"; and "chira gaya" (a cutting into) has a sadly assassin sound to an Eastern. Perhaps this suspicion lent all the more fervour to their prayers for his Majesty's recovery. At Hampton Court they fasted and prayed, and celebrated the Sacrament of Runjeet Singh. "What was that?" I asked. "We mixed together rice and sugar and flour, and after much fasting and praying for the King's recovery we distributed this confection to the poor. But it has a meaning." "Tell me the meaning," I begged. "It says to God, 'We would offer the plenty (rice), and the sweetness (sugar), and even the necessaries (flour) of our lives to buy this boon of Thee.'" was the answer. Of the fact that (so they believed) there were Sikhs in every detachment of the troops sent to England they were very proud. "Every regiment had to have its flavouring of 'good soldiers,'" they reflected. As every one knows, the Sikhs are a religious sect, worshipers of one God, as well as a race of warriors, and this fact is crystalised in the greeting of Sikh to Sikh:—

"Siri Guruji ke khalsa.
Wah; Siri Guruji ka fatah!"

Of which a free translation would be:—

"I greet you by the 'purity' of our Faith,
And indeed by the 'victory' of our Faith."

Or, as my Sikh said to me:—

"Use but the word 'Victory'—Victory is the 'Good morning' and 'Good evening' of Sikhdom"! Of Runjeet Singh they told me many delightful legends. One was a veritable Red Sea story:—"In one of the Northern engagements Runjeet Singh and all his army had to cross a stream whereof the waters were impassably high. Runjeet Singh, nothing daunted, rode into the very middle of the stream sitting on his elephant; and you may know how high the waters were by this,—that they came even to his knee there, as he 'bestrode' the tallest of his elephants. 'Cross!' said he to his men, nevertheless. And they crossed. But so great was the favour of God on Runjeet Singh that the waters did not damp so much as a stitch of their clothing. And all the time Runjeet Singh sat on his elephant in the midst of the stream. But, certain Mahomedans who believed not in the God of the Sikhs and in Runjeet Singh, feared to cross, and were drowned because of their unbelief." Perhaps no Western quite understands the feeling Indians have towards their Sovereign. It is a loyalty which is also a worship. In a few years, in remote Indian villages, I doubt not that I shall find a legend of the miracle which God performed for our King Emperor when he was ill, and which his loyal Sikhs were permitted, because of their belief, to witness with their very own eyes on the occasion of their visit to his crowning. There is one Purdanishin lady in London at the present moment,—only one; and she keeps strict seclusion. "You could not see the King, of course," said some one, discussing the practice of the Purdah with her, "for the King is a man!" "That is different" was the decided answer. "I could. The King is next to God!" "God and, the King"—to the reverent religious Eastern 'tis one act of faith. "Do you like England?" I asked of a warrior from the frontier. "I like England," was the reply, courteous and characteristic. "I like England. All I know of England is the City of London. I hate the City of London!" "Why?" I laughed. He pointed to the ceiling. "There is that between me and God. If the hour of prayer should find me in Piccadilly could I spread my mat and pray? . . . And the very trees are different. In our country, as you know, the sap in the tree and the blood in our veins are part of one life . . . . . . No one seems to feel this about the trees in the Park. How can they? in this London people live in layers, like Kabul grapes packed for transport. . . . . . And the trees seem to know the difference. The very thoughts of the people are—merchandise. They have not learnt the common language of Nature. Yes! the trees know and are sad. The skies and the stars know." . . . . . "That is why the skies weep so often, no doubt." "We like the air and the water of this place, but the manners of the inhabitants are somewhat eccentric," was the summary of another group, upon the attentions of an English street boy crowd. But the remark was limited to the streetboy, for all Indians alike speak of their great sense of the kindness and hospitality shown them. And though the well-laden boats will soon be ploughing the seas of separation, outward-bound, once more the Empire has been welded closer together in these months of sojourning, both those who go and those who stay can scarce help realising.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRINCE OBOLENSKI.

A FIGHTING SOCIETY.

An "Express" telegram dated Vienna, August 12, states:—News received from Kharkoff states that in the interval of a performance in the Tivoli Gardens there on Monday evening an attempt was made to assassinate Prince Obolenski, the Governor. Four shots were fired at the Prince, one wounding him in the neck. The Chief of Police was also wounded in the foot. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested. Nothing is, so far, known as to his antecedents.

This attempt to assassinate Prince Obolenski renders the information received by the "Arbeiter Zeitung" of interest. This journal learns that the recent series of political assassinations was arranged by a branch of the Revolutionary Socialist party called Boyevaya Organisaziaya (Fighting Organisation).

The body numbers 12,000 men and women, drawn from all classes of society, and includes noblemen, state officials, students and workmen. It possesses ample funds and a perfect organisation, as is proved by the fact that the assassins and their accomplices have never been discovered, though there were numerous meeting-places.

The organisation's methods of communication are also unknown to the authorities. The area covered by this secret society's operations extends from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, Archangel, and Tiflis.

Every member is sworn to give his or her life for the cause, if required. A recent manifesto announced that the Fighting Organisation intends to continue the series of assassinations at frequent intervals. The Kharkoff crime was almost certainly its work.

Mailed despatches from Kharkoff, telegraphed from the frontier state that Prince Obolenski received a missive from the Fighting Organisanion two months ago informing him that he was sentenced to death. Since that time Prince Obalensk has worn a bullet-proof coat of mail, and this alone saved him from death on Monday night. The revolutionists accuse Prince Obolenski of having had over 400 peasants knouted to death for participation in the risings. Upwards of 700 arrests have been made at Kharkoff in the hope of finding the instigators of the crime. During the recent peasant riots in Russia Prince Obolenski incurred the hatred of the peasantry by his brutal treatment of the revolutionaries. At Poltava, in the month of May, there was a serious conflict between Cossack troops and peasants and about 300 of the latter were arrested and flogged with the knout.

The flogging was performed under the personal direction of Prince Obolenski, and thirty-five peasants were literally whipped to death.

UNRULY STUDENTS RELEASED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Berliner Targeblatt" says that the Czar has ordered the liberation of all the students imprisoned at Smolensk in connection with the disturbances at Moscow in February. The Governor in releasing the prisoners, made them a short speech, in which he exhorted them to work and to maintain the peace.—

The Russian censorship has warned the Press against publishing any description of the German Emperor's departure. No reason is given. The newspapers are also forbidden to mention the journey of M. Witte to Odessa.

AN UNWELCOME DISCOVERY.

Mr. E. Kay Robinson, in his new book, "To-day with Nature," has made a disconcerting discovery. He writes:—"In winter, as in spring the song of birds is the language of hate. The idea of the nightingale pouring forth his soul in love for his brooding mate is beautiful, but not true. The real meaning of those exquisite trills and quavers is defiance of that other nightingale—you can just hear it, if you listen, between the intervals of our bird's song, floating over the meadow from that coppice at the corner—who will persist in interpolating his top notes at aggravating moments. . . . The cock sparrow is as jealous of his chirping gutturals as the nightingale of his most liquid melody. Hen sparrows like one kind of music, hen nightingales another; and professional musicians are always desperately jealous folk." Welsh singers and musicians are somewhat fond of calling themselves "Eos This" or "Eos That," but now that they know that the word is symbolical of hate and jealousy they may (says the "Western Mail") be disposed to adopt some other birdie appellation less suggestive of rivalry.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Not the least difficult parts of the art of postprandial speaking is to know when to sit down. Lord Brassey set an admirable example at Eastbourne the other day. Several references had been made to the visit of his yacht, the Sunbeam. Now the beautiful Mrs. Freeman Thomas, who planted the commemorative oak, is Lord Brassey's daughter. In replying to the toast of the "Visitors" and acknowledging the reference to the Sunbeam, Lord Brassey happily asked:—"But have I not given you another Sunbeam—my daughter?" The company applauded, whereupon his lordship promptly remarked; "I perceive that I have made an effective peroration, and will therefore sit down." He did amid loud cheers.

By his Majesty's command the 2nd Gurkhas carried their tattered colours at the Buckingham Palace review of Indian troops. The "Globe" tells their story:—There are two sets, the first having been borne by the regiment from 1844 to 1850, including the Sutlej campaign. At Aliwal the colours were almost shot to pieces, and the staff of the then Queen's colour was cut in half by a cannon ball. It was spliced on the field and still supports the colour. On the same day the Gurkha officer carrying the regimental colour was killed, and the colour temporarily captured, but the brave fellows cut their way into the midst of the enemy and recovered it. The second set, which replaced those just described, were carried by the 2nd Gurkhas from 1850 to 1863. They went all through the Mutiny campaign, when the regiment lost more heavily than any other engaged. Both colours have been shot through, and like the first set, are blood stained. The staff of the regimental colour was cut clean through by a 32-pounder shot which killed and wounded three officers and ten men.

Riding in the Coronation procession on Saturday (August 9) was the veteran Lord Wemyss, A.D.C. to the King, who has just entered on his eighty-fifth year. He turned in the saddle as he passed Baroness Burdett-Coutts's house in Piccadilly and kissed his hand to the venerable lady, who is some three or four years his senior, and who was sitting at her balcony in company with Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, who is ninety three. Why, asks an enthusiastic Volunteer, has not some special honour been conferred on Lord Wemyss, "the great Lord Elcho, of Volunteering the father"? We cannot say. Perhaps they are waiting until he grows old.

How would it do to mete out to the hooligan the punishment which was inflicted on perjurers in India fifty years ago? They had one side of their beads, whiskers, moustachios and beards shaved, they were then clothed in sackcloth, their heads decorated with fantastically painted paper foolscaps and strings of shoes were suspended from their neck, their faces were daubed on one side with blacking and on the other with whitewash. They were then taken out of gaol and mounted on jackasses with their faces towards the tails while two scavengers every now and then flourished immense brooms over these worthies, and a common crier preceded them with a tom-tom beating on it the Rogue's March and detailing to the spectators the exploits of these characters. Such treatment should feed to the full the inordinate vanity which characterises most hooligans.

The spirit in which Canada regards the bogey of annexation by the United States is seen from an incident related by a Canadian trooper now in this country. A Yankee friend remarked to him not long ago that the United States would one day walk into Canada and swallow her up before breakfast. "Then you will have to wait a long time for your breakfast" was the short but pointed reply.

According to Leopold A. Villard who was chef for five years on the yacht Britannia when it belonged to King Edward, his Majesty's favourite dish is a kidney omelet. The King also is very fond of young chickens, and grouse is his favourite game.

At Market Rasen Petty Sessions the chairman of the Bench (Colonel Gordon) said that he was so nervous that for personal safety he hoisted a red flag whenever he saw or heard a motor-car coming near him!

Hoist the red flag, for there's danger
In the throbbing motor-car;
Warn the quiet heedless stranger
Of its coming from afar.
Tho' in battle with my sword on
I have faced the cannon's boom,
Tho' my name is Colonel Gordon
I object to a "car tomb,"

The Swiss papers are telling a story against themselves which is too good to lose. A stylish lady of English appearance was seen having a furious argument with an angry and extortionate cabman. The latter was very wroth, but did not dare to be abusive as a policeman was locking on. But as the lady disappeared into her hotel he yelled out after her "Vivent les Boers, madame! Vivent les Boers;" whipped up his horse, and drove away satisfied. The lady smiled. She was a Swede, and the wife of a well-known Socialist author who is taking a holiday in Geneva!

Brigham Young's grandson has been appointed general superintendent of a Utah railway. If all his brothers and sisters and cousins and aunts travel with free passes the share-holders have poor prospects of a dividend.

A curious case of telepathy is reported from Athens. M. Lazare Lyrites, a Greek sculptor, was quietly talking to his wife when suddenly he became greatly excited and began uttering incomprehensible phrases. When his excitement had subsided somewhat, he told his wife that he had heard a voice saying that his brother's wife was dead. The sculptor and his wife noted the date and hour of this strange occurrence, and some dains later a letter was received announcing that the lady if question had died exactly at this time at a place 600 miles distant.

The tea-planters of Ceylon have decided to give each of the 15,000 Boer prisoners a 5lb. box of tea to take back to South Africa. Great is Ceylon and very fine and large are all her methods of advertising her principal produce.

It is suggested that a suitable inscription should mark the exact spot in Westminster Abbey where the Coronation chair of King Edward stood. In front of the west door of St. Paul's an inscription has been carved marking the spot where Queen Victoria's carriage drew up on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

The tipping system is not encouraged in China. An execution recently took place outside the gates of Tai-yuan-fu. The decapitated corpse belonged in life to a telegraph messenger. On the occasion of a great festival he asked for "tips" from some leading merchants who habitually used the telegraph office. The Governor of the province heard of it, and took prompt steps to suppress the nuisance.

According to the German Press the Kaiser has ordered every station-master to keep a parrot, supplied by the State, on the platform to cry out the name of the station.

The railways have been warned to obtain carefully trained birds. At one small wayside station, when the train slowly drew up, pretty Poll, who was new to the work, greeted it with:—"Donnerwetterpotsdamandgotterdammerung." "What a funnily named place," said an English tourist. "I don't find it on my map. It sounds almost wicked!" His German fellow travellers smiled.

Curious specimens of opals have been unearthed at White Cliffs, in New South Wales. A party of miners, while sinking a shaft, discovered a collection of opalised spheroids resembling oranges. When broken the inside had all the appearance of a sliced section of an orange, the veins and seed cells being perfect. Other specimens resemble cinnamon fruit, some being curiously and beautifully coloured with opal rays.

A horsefly sat on an automobile,
And remarked to a friend on the other wheel;
"I say, old chap, it's rather tough
To have to live on the rubber stuff;
What are we to do, I'd like to know,
If it's true, as they say, that the horse must go?
Can we live on wind or caoutchouc,
Or the paint from the wheels when they're bright and new?
In vain I've searched for a horse to-day—
I found not one on the whole highway!
And for lack of food I am faint and weak—
Oh, where, oh, where, were it best to seek?"

Six American children were determined to obtain the autograph of President Roosevelt. Headed by their eldest sister, they made up a bouquet with a note attached, which she flung into his railway carriage as the train stood at a way side station, hitting the President full in the chest.

A day or two later the post brought this much signed letter:—

WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON.

Dear Miss Jenkins,—It was most kind of you to present me with flowers while passing through North Asbury. They were much appreciated, and were afterwards placed on the dining table of the Mayflower. I take much pleasure in appending the six signatures you request, as a slight return for them.—Yours, sincerely.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Austin Dobson is giving us, through Messrs. Chatto, a volume of essays having the title "Side-walk Studies". The essays are literary, personal, social, and historic, much in the style of his delightful "Eighteenth Century Vignettes". The first one deals with Mrs. Peg Woffington, another relates to "Dear Mrs. Delaney", and a third concerns titled authors of the eighteenth century.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., has written a book on "Old Quebec: The Fortress of New France", and Messrs. Macmillan will publish it. It may be called a romantic history of a romantic city, for Old Quebec was all that. To Sir Gilbert Parker its story has always appealed, and he has devoted much careful work to the telling of it. The book will be well illustrated, as a history meant for the general reader should be.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh thinks of writing rather a long book on the South African War, from which he returned only the other day. Mean-while, some of our publishers are interested in the report that De Wet, Delarey, and Botha have a war book on hand. When the Boer Generals reach Southampton they will probably have offers enough to publish it. The latest statement is that it will first be printed in Dutch, in Holland, and translated into English from the proof sheets.

Prince Christian Victor, of whom Mr. Murray is to publish a memoir, was an excellent letter writer. He liked to sit down and write to his friends, and his letters will form valuable material for the memoir. Mr. Herbert Warren, the president of Magdalen College, Oxford, has this great advantage in writing it, that he knew Prince Christain Victor. The latter was a Magdalen College man, and he kept up his interest in Oxford. Whether his diaries contain any record of his life there remains to be seen.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, who belongs to California, intends this autumn to have ready a book of stories relating to it. She calls it "The Splendid Idle Forties", meaning the time when California was a more leisured land than it is now, and not less sunny. It was, so to speak, an interlude between the final passing of the old Spanish life and the coming in of the new life of America. This period furnishes plenty of colour for the novelist, and Mrs. Atherton has set this colour to varying incident. Messrs. Macmillan announce the book.

A selection from Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt's verse is to appear as a volume of the Lover's Library, issued from the Bodley Head. Mr. Blunt, who has written a good deal one way or another, has been a poet for twenty years and more. His "Love Sonnets of Proteus" appeared in 1880, and since then has gone into several editions. As a singer he is perhaps best known for this volume, but its successors have also been largely read, as verse is read in these days of the all-triumphant novel. The little anthology will be welcome. A new novel which Mr. J. H. Yoxall, M. P., recently finished will appear towards the end of the month. It is a romance of the moors, the open road, and of gypsy life, as the title, "The Romany Rad", would suggest. The period is about a century ago, and the scene includes Derbyshire and Rome. There are sketches of early Methodism in the Derbyshire Peak, and of the French occupation of Rome when Napoleon was overrunning Europe. This is not Mr Yoxall's first novel, but much of his writing has been on educational subjects which he especially represents in Parliament.

Mr. James Greenwood, who is so well known as "The Amateur Casual" will shortly publish a book with Messrs. Chatto. He says about it in his preface:—In the autumn of 1897 I was entrusted by the editor of the "Daily Telegraph" with a roving commission in connection with the police-courts of London. The idea was not that I should fulfil the functions of an ordinary reporter, but that day by day I should go to whatever court I pleased, give special attention to the most interesting case that came before his worship, and dish it up palatably for the readers' delectation. Mr. Greenwood's book, which has the title "The Prisoner in the Dock", is a study, made possible by four years of this experience, of life as it is revealed in our police-courts.

"The decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions of Western Asia", says Mr. Arthur John Booth, "is worthy of being included among the great achievements of the nineteenth century". That being so, it is a little thing that he should write a book telling the story, As he observes. Only a hundred years ago it was still possible to maintain there their was no such thing as cuneiform writing, and that the mysterious figures that went by that name were merely a grotesque form of ornamentation. We propose to recount the method pursued by the long succession of scholars who, in the end, succeeded in solving the perplexing problem that was presented to them. Mr. Booth treats of the subject in full detail, and his book has a plan in illustration of it.

The cast of a new play is intimated beforehand. Why, when a noteworthy novel is coming along, should the cast of characters not also be made known? This question Mr. Fisher Unwin seems to have asked himself, and he answers it with a list of the "principal personages" in "Love and the Soul Hunters", Mrs. Craigie's new novel. Here it is, for the departure should be noted:—

Prince Paul, of Urseville-Beylestein.
Prince Constantine, his elder brother.
The ex-Queen, mother of Prince Paul and Prince Constantine.
Clementine Gloucester, the heroine of the story.
Mr. Alfred Gloucester, her father.
Madame de Montgenays, known as "La Belle Velentine", an American.
Mr. Cobden Duryee, an American millionaire and dyspeptic.
Oscar Sachs and—Bickersteth, aristocrats of the financial world.
Rachel Bickersteth and Nadeshda Sachs, their wives.
Hermann Grassner, millionaire.
Dr. Felshammer, secretary to Prince Constantine.

There will be a short story by Mr. Rudyard Kipling in the September number of the "Monthly Review."—"Danny," the serial tale which is appearing in that review, will be published as a volume by Mr. Murray. Mr. Alfred Ollivant, the writer, attracted attention with his previous dog story, "Owd Bob".—Mr. W. W. Jacobs has a book of stories coming out soon with Messrs. Harper under the title "The Lady of the Barge". The stories have appeared in "Harper's Magazine".—Sir Walter Besant's last novel, "No Other Way", will be published by Messrs. Chatto on September 24. It is to have twelve full-page illustrations by Mr. C. D. Ward.—"The Long Vigil" is a novel by Mr. S. Phillpson which Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish. One of the characters in the book is St. John the Baptist.

Publishing is likely to begin early this year. By the second week of September a considerable number of books will be coming out. A new edition of the first series of Mr. Gilbert's plays is being published by Messrs. Chatto. It contains a revised version of "Pygmalion and Galatea", and "Iolanthe" is included for the first time.—Mr. Fisher Unwin announces a new volume in his series of translations of Neitzsche. It has the title "The Dawn of Day".—Mr. Sydney Buxton's book on fishing and shooting is to have a special series of illustrations by Mr. Archibald Thorburn. Mr. Buxton has just corrected the proofs of the volume.—There is to be a cheaper edition at three-and-sixpence Mr. Churtin Collins's critical essays. The first volumes to appear in it will be "Illustrations of Tennyson" and "Jonathan Swift".—Messrs. Blackwood have ready for immediate publication a new volume of verse by Mr. Arthur L Salmon, entitled "Lyrics and Verses."

August 9th, which will now for this generation have associations of a memorable kind, is a day which already had its royal association in English history as having been the birthday (old style) of Henry V., the hero of Agincourt, and famous in literature as sometime the friend of Falstaff. It has also its literary associations. It was the birthday of Dryden, who, living through several reigns, has suffered somewhat in reputation with posterity by a loyalty at once too versatile and literary. It was also the birthday of Izaak Walton, and so is a saint's day in the literary calendar, the festival of Thackeray's St. Isaak.

The news of the death of Sir Edward Newdigate-Newdegate, of Arbury, recalls literary associations of another kind—associations geographical, not chronological. For Arbury was the original of George Eliot's "Cheverel Manor." The associations of George Eliot with Arbury, and the suggestions she got from the records of the Newdegates for "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story" have been duly set forth, and are for the curious to read, in Lady Newdigate-Newdegate's recent book, "The Cheverels of Cheverel Manor," which showed amongst other things that the original of Tina's lover, Captain Wybrow, suffered somewhat unjustly, as many other originals of fictitious characters have suffered, by the romantic art of the novelist.

AN INJUDICIOUS MEMORANDUM.

UNDER this heading "The Broad Arrow" publishes the following article:—The practice of publicly depreciating the British officer, which has become almost a fashionable habit, seems to have obtained its culminating point by the publication of the "Official Memorandum—A.H.Q., India Simla, 7th May 1902," signed by order, H. L. Smith-Dorrien Major-General Adjutant-General in India relating to the want of general education among the officers who lately have received commissions in his Majesty's Army. It is desirable to call special attention to the fact that it is not in the issue of this Official Memorandum to the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces Punjab Bengal, Madras, Bombay, that the culminating point appear to have been attained but by its publication to the Army and the world at large. That the measures prescribed in it are necessary we do not doubt, but to what we demur, and demur most strongly are the ungraciousness and the injudiciousness of the publication of the Memorandum itself. First, as to the ungraciousness. In the late autumn of 1899, the British Empire found itself suddenly engaged in a war which taxed to the utmost its military resources and very speedily there failed one most important source of supply, that of young officers. Of captains and majors a number could be, and were dug out of their retirement, but for subalterns we had to take whomever we could get, subject, apparently to one condition only that his social position was superior to that of the rank-and-file. Examinations as to educational qualifications, whether general or professional, consequently went by the board. To have insisted on such qualifications would thanks to our extremely indifferent national secondary education have been equivalent to letting our Army become officerless so far as the junior ranks were concerned. Young fellows in plenty were found willing and desirous of taking their part as officers in the gigantic struggle, and although they did so to please themselves as well as to help their country we ought to be grateful to them for having come forward. It was notorious that their education was but of an indifferent kind, but under the stress of practical necessity even poorly-educated men were worth catching and employing, and besides were infinitely better than none at all. But now that the stress of war is over and the poorly-educated man is no longer necessary for the situation it seems ungracious and in bad taste to turn on him and proclaim to the world his acknowledged educational shortcomings. The Memorandum tells us that "a large number of officers have recently been gazetted to direct commissions and have joined regiments and batteries without being called upon to pass any examination professional or otherwise." None certainly not the officers referred to deny the fact; neither will it be denied that if the result has been the entry of uneducated persons the authorities are bound to insist on the education being taken in hand and the deficiencies made good. It was therefore perfectly open for the authorities to lay down as they have done that passing a general as well as a professional examination must henceforth be an indispensable condition for promotion. Such an order even if published would have hurt no one's feeling nor have injured any one's prestige in the eyes of the men under his command, but the Official Memorandum is so framed as to do both. Following immediately on the words we have quoted comes this paragraph: "Commanding officers further report that some of these officers are so wanting in elementary education that they are unable to cope intelligently with the professional subjects, a knowledge of which is now essential for officers of the Army and that therefore there would be a loss of time and labour in sending them to courses of garrison instruction." Here it may be parenthetically remarked the order has got a bit astray, for the loss of time and labour lies not in "sending" the officers to the classes but in their being in the classes. But why insert in the order these depreciatory remarks? The officers in question are holding and have held for some time commissions in his Majesty's service placing them in a position of authority over the non-commissioned officers and the rank-and-file. What on earth is the good, therefore, of pillorying before the ranks as ignorant persons those who command them? There are two ways of doing everything—a pleasant way, an unpleasant way; and in this case the Indian military authorities seem to have selected not merely the unpleasant way, but that which is also the wrong way. A simple intimation that the officers in question would have to pass the general education examination as well as the professional examination would have completely sufficed for all purposes.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

204-02—R M Mehta—Bai Dhoadibai widow and another vs Bai Manchabai widow and another—Little and Co and D D Romer.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

731-01—Muljee C and V—The Advocate General and others vs Bapoojee Cassinath Dhakjee—Khuaderao and S—Part heard

Commercial Cause.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Juggonnath vs Merwanjee Nesserwa jee—Wadia and G

349-02—Payne G S and M—Volkart Brothers vs Nensey Kheraj and Co—Little and Co.

261-01—Edgelow G and W—Rao Bahadur Maneckchund Kapurchand vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoothi and others—Ardeshir H and D.

662-00—D D Homer—Kashinath Jewan Gawand and another vs Jeewan Manglia Gawand and others—Mirza and M and M and M

125-01—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Khooshaldas Dajibhoy and others—M C and V.

82-02—Mauji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others—Daphtary and F.

130-02—Little and Co—Chaturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

725-01—Matubhai J and M—Kasturbhai Manibhai and another vs Ekanath Raghunath and others—Shankar K and S.

829-01—Mansukhlal D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknel M and M.

380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.

862-00—Mansukhlal D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.

860-00—Smitham B and N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municpal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

121-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.

216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagoobai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.

783-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Kawasjee Bomonjee Bemon Behram vs Osman Jamal Vuyani and another—Edgelow G and W.

132-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karim, &c.—Dikshit and D.

Testamentary Suits

24-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sallaymahomed Allarakhia vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mulla and M.

3-02—Muljee C and V—Jungajar Ukarda vs Bai Jethabai widow—Wadia and G.

35-02—Mansukhlal J and M—Jeevraj Dewjee vs Madhawdas Gocultas Paste—Little and Co (or postponment).

19-01—Little and Co—Jugmohandas Vurjewan las vs Jootha bhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

75-01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgovandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Angoorabai widow and others—R P Mehta

18-02—Khunde an and S—Jetha Nursey and another vs Kustoor Tricum and others—K B Mehta.

663-01—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Purshotamdas and another vs Sundernath Knote and others—M J & M

Testamentary Suits.

17-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Durgkaprasad Purbhoodas and others vs Balabhai Gowrishunker—Captain & V.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadowjee Parmanund and others vs Goswami Shri Purshotumaljee Maharaj—Tyabjee D and Co.

7-02—Madhowjee V—Mooldhur Goolabdas and others vs Runchordas Premjee—Edgelow G and W.

POONA RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 6TH SEPT.

Second Entries closed at 6 p.m., Tuesday, 2nd September.

The Novelty Plate:—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st entries 8.

9 V Major Hazelton's b g Sam of Madeira, 4 years.
The Arab Dealers Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st entries 13.

14 Mr A M Amer's b a h Cromer, 14-3.

Consolation Plate:—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st entries 7.

8 V Major Hazelton's b a s g Patrician, 14 1-2.
9 Mr A Sattar's b a s m Rochs, 13 3 3 4.

CORRECTION.

In List of 1st Entries.

Captain Davie's g a h Challenger, 13 3.
Captain Davie and Mr Drysdale's g a h Scots Grey 13 3 1-2.
Are entered for The Closed Plate and not for The Arab Dealers Plate.

AUGUST 10th was the hundred and tenth anniversary of the famous day in 1790, when the Paris mob drove the King from the Tuileries, sacked that residence, and slaughtered the Swiss Guards. This was the first of the revolutionary excesses on a large scale at Paris; and it was followed within four weeks by the infinitely more atrocious massacres of September. It was on this occasion that Marie Antoinette said "Nail me to the walls before I leave this place." They went, however, across to the seat of the Assembly; and then the palace guards and mob began to fire. Louis XVI, sent an order to cease firing, but the messenger, Hervilly, delayed it delivery until too late. About five thousand men fell on both sides. The palace and its contents were destroyed, and it is recorded that this was done without a single act of pillage or robbery. The hateful incident in what would otherwise have been a reasonable day in a revolution was that the mob, after the fight, killed some sixty Swiss Guards in cold blood.

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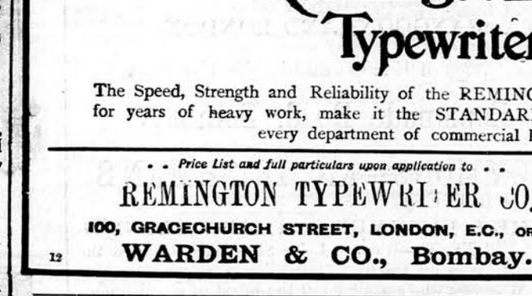
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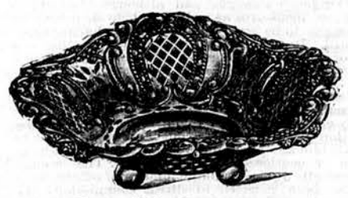
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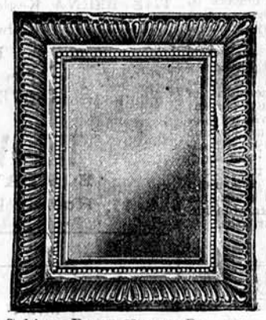
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